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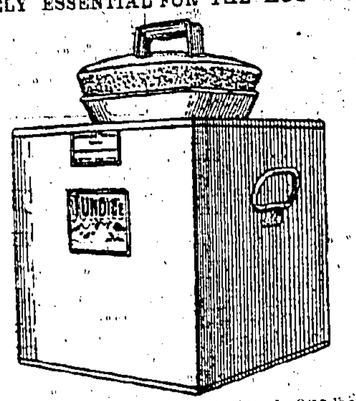
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DYESTUFFS AND FERTILISER DISCOVERIES.

MORE DEMANDS FOR CAUSTIC SODA AND CHLORINE.

The report of the directors of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., for 1928 contains much more than the usual summary of financial results. Below we abstract some of the points which the directors make in connection with the activities of the company and its subsidiaries.

In spite of depression in certain sections of industry the volume of the company's trade shows substantial progress compared with 1927. There are few important trades which are not served in some way by one or other of the company's products, and this diversity of application provides in the company's total output a fair index of the general trade of the country.

Heavy Chemicals.

Economies effected by the merger have been reflected in the lower prices at which the company has been enabled to market some of its more important products.

Heavy Chemicals: On the ammonia soda side an extensive modernisation programme has been practically completed. The increased production of artificial silk has resulted in a demand for more caustic soda and chlorine, and additional plant has been brought into operation. Consideration is being given to the reorganisation of the Company's sulphuric acid manufacture. A plant to manufacture cement and sulphuric acid from anhydrite is in course of construction. Early in 1929 a plant for the manufacture of methanol from water gas was started up, while a plant for the production of acetic acid is well advanced.

Fertilisers.

Explosives: Sales of blasting explosives continue to be satisfactory, although home sales are affected by the continued depression in the coal industry.

Fertilisers: The first of the large units at Billingham was completed early in 1928, the second will be started up shortly, and the third should be completed by the end of 1929. Upwards of a quarter of a million tons of nitrogen products were made during 1928, and were introduced on the market, mainly as sulphate of ammonia. There is now being provided a new fertiliser, "nitro chalk," which supplies ammonia in both the nitric and the ammoniacal forms, thus combining quick action wth lasting effect.

"Nitro chalk" has been available in bulk since the beginning of 1929, and is being received with favour both at home and abroad. The greater portion of the increased production of nitrogen has been sold overseas, and notable progress has been made in the Far East, especially in China. At home the reduction of arable acreage has curtailed the market for nitrogenous fertilisers in that direction, but the increasing popularity of the intensive system of grassland management has enabled the total consumption to be maintained.

In Scotland the formation of Scottish Agricultural Industries, Limited, will, it is anticipated, enable the farmer to obtain cheaper and more suitable fertilisers and better service than he has had in the past.

New Dyes.

Dyestuffs: Satisfactory progress is being made both technically and commercially, and several important additions have been made to the range of colours produced. The British Dyestuffs Corporation has made substantial reduction in prices representing a considerable present sacrifice, but justifiable as tending to place this side of the business on a more healthy basis and at the same time giving assistance to dye users.

Metal goods: Volume of business shows a gratifying expansion. Unification of control of subsidiary metal companies is practically complete and is already showing savings of no mean order in overhead charges (Larger schemes involving further concentration and modernisation of plant are under consideration.

Overseas Associations: The company's interests in the principal Dominions are, without exception, progressing satisfactorily. Offices have been opened in Egypt and in Palestine, and in South America the existing organisations have been strengthened by the formation of selling companies on the River Plate, in Brazil, in Chile, and in Peru.

Finance.

Finance—Issued Capital: At the date of the last balance-sheet the total nominal capital issued or contracted to be issued amounted to £58,169,849. During the year further capital totalling £7,573,812 was issued, and net premiums received were £1,918,313. The total of £2,929,781 now standing to the credit of share premium account has been carried to capital reserve.

Central Obsolescence Fund: It has been decided to establish a central obsolescence fund in place of the individual funds hitherto maintained by the various subsidiary companies. In future no separate provision for obsolescence will normally be made in the accounts of these companies, but any funds required by any subsidiary company for the replacement of obsolete plant will be furnished by the main company out of this new fund. The central obsolescence fund will be added to and drawn upon in future years as occasion demands. The fund has been instituted by placing to its credit £2,500,000 out of the surplus on the liquidation of Nobel Industries, Limited, to which has been added £309,138 out of the profits of the company for 1928, making a total of £3,009,138.

Nobel Liquidation.

Nobel Industries, Limited: During the year Nobel Industries, Ltd., one of the four original companies which came together to form Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, went into voluntary liquidation As a company holding only investments the separate existence of Nobel Industries, Limited, after the formation of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, no longer served any useful purpose. On the other hand the liquidation of the former company will simplify the financial structure of the merger. The value of the assets received by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in the liquidation exceeded by a considerable sum the book value of the shares in Nobel Industries, Limited, held by this company. Out of the surplus provision has been made for (a) writing off the value of certain factories which will be replaced in the near future by new and more efficient units, and certain other contingencies; (b) writing off the whole of the preliminary expenses of £1,260,953, and (c) establishing the central obsolescence fund referred to by crediting that fund with £2,500,000 as a nucleus. Of the remaining balance £2,308,216 has been carried to capital reserve and £1,000,000 to free reserve.

Investments.

New Companies.—The Finance Company of Great Britain and America, Limited, in which this company has a half interest, has achieved satisfactory results. The negotiations commenced in 1927 to acquire the businesses of Elliotts Metal Company, Limited, and British Copper Manufacturers, Limited, were completed during the year under review. Practically the whole of the share capital of these companies is now held by Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited. The Welshach Light Company, Limited, the Tees Salt Company, Limited, and interests in certain other companies were also acquired by exchange of shares.

Capital Expenditure.—The expenditure on capital account in respect of additions to factories, etc., amounts to approximately £8,000,000, while the extensions and additions now in progress will call for the expenditure of further substantial sums during 1929 and 1930. On the investment side of the capital account of the company and its subsidiary companies there have also been important developments, apart from the acquisition of the new subsidiary companies dealt with above. Expenditure for these purposes during 1928 amounted to approximately £2,500,000, which was met by the realisation of marketable investments. These new investments; it is confidentially anticipated, will facilitate the development of the company's interests.

Investments: Investments are shown on the balance-sheet at a value of £68,498,333, or an increase of £9,689,233 compared with the value at December 31, 1927. The investments are shown at cost except in so far as the investments in companies in the Nobel group were revalued for the purpose of the liquidation of Nobel Industries, Limited. The balance of the increase in the value of investments is due to the acquisition of shares in new subsidiary companies and other industrial concerns.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(May 7.)

Shanghai Races, 2nd day.

H.K. Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society meeting, Helena May Institute, 4.30 p.m.

Sonata Recital Local Composers, City Hall, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Ladies Must Dress."

World Theatre: "The Chorus Lady," 5.15 and 9.15; Chinese Picture "The Girl General," 2.30 and 7.15; and Chinese Magicians at all houses.

Star Theatre: "The Awful Truth."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Marseilles (Athos II.), 1.30 p.m.; Europe *vid* Siberia (Sphinx), 1 p.m.

Wednesday.
(May 8.

Shanghai Races, 3rd day.

Queen's Theatre: "Ladies Must Dress."

World Theatre: "The Chorus Lady," 5.15 and 9.15; Chinese Picture "The Girl General," 2.30 and 7.15; and Chinese Magicians at all houses.

Star Theatre: "The Awful Truth."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula, Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Thursday.
(May 9.)

Ascension Day.

China Underwriters, Ltd., 5th annual general meeting, Messrs. Shewan Tomes Board Room, noon.

Queen's Theatre: "The Crowd."

World Theatre: "The Thief of Bagdad."

Star Theatre: "Lights of Old Broadway."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe *vid* Siberia (Hague Maru); Europe *vid* Suez (Delta). Outward: Europe *vid* Siberia (Delta), 2.30 p.m.

Friday.
(May 10.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Union Church Hall, jumble sale, 2.30 p.m.

H.K.V.D.F. Smoking Concert and Dinner.

Queen's Theatre: "The Crowd."

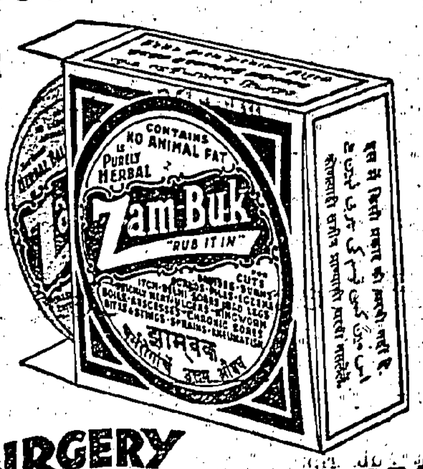
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Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

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The Royal Visit:

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Other Local News in This Week's issue includes the Court proceedings in the dispute between the Government and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

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STRADIVARIUS FINDS:

DOCUMENTS SAID TO BE FORGED.

DEALERS ARRESTED.

Like the books of Livy, supposed to have been found years ago in a convent of Naples, and the more recent statues of Dossena, the Stradivarius documents—or at least the greater part of them—appear now to be a forgery.

Count Tomaso Gnoli, Director of the Brera Library and bibliographic superintendent of Lombardy, who declared last January to a representative of the *Corriere della Sera* that "the find was a precious contribution to the history of the great violin maker," writes to the same newspaper admitting and explaining his mistake.

Latest Version.

The following is the latest version of the affair. About two years ago two old furniture dealers of Bergamo, named Zanardi and Ravasio, began offering for sale to various persons the supposed Stradivarius papers, they said, they had found in an old drawer purchased from a nobleman of Bergamo. Signor Bisiach, a well-known violin maker and an enthusiastic student of his great predecessor, bought nearly all of them at various intervals during the last two years for 50,000 lire (about £540).

The documents purchased by Signor Bisiach were nearly 300 in number; many were insignificant but some were of great interest. A biography of Stradivarius, written apparently eight years after his death by his Confessor, a certain Father Bonavente; a treatise on the art of making violins attributed to Stradivarius himself, and letters from Christofori, the inventor of the pianoforte, were especially prized.

When at the beginning of this year the newspapers began to give news of the find Signor Bisiach, whose good faith in the matter is beyond question, presented part of the documents to Count Gnoli as the official authority charged with the task of examining old books and prints found in Lombardy, and Count Gnoli, after a short and, as he now admits, incomplete examination, did not hesitate to declare that he believed the documents to be authentic and "very important."

Experts Taken In.

Two or three other experts expressed the same opinion. The Government then ordered the confiscation of all the documents in possession of Signor Bisiach so that they might be thoroughly examined, and in order to prevent their possible departure from Italy. On February 27 Count Gnoli, together with a magistrate of Bergamo, who is also a paleographist, began a more minute study of all the manuscripts.

They found that some of the manuscript sheets were of a paper evidently made in a period later than Stradivarius; that the ink did not contain the vitriol which was a common ingredient of the ink of the time, and that the writing had been done with steel pens, the use of which was unknown in the days of Stradivarius. As to the contents, certain anachronisms were discovered.

There is, for instance, a letter purporting to have been written by Stradivarius to Pope Benedict XIII in 1628, when, in fact Pope Innocent XIII was still alive. On the other hand, the documents contain data revealing a technical and historical knowledge which neither of the two dealers of Bergamo seemed to possess.

Both dealers were arrested and denied forging the documents. They stated that they had copied them from the original ones, which, according to their version, are now no longer in Italy. Some experts seem to believe that the only authentic documents might perhaps be the biography of Stradivarius by Father Bonavente.

There is also talk of a scholar, now stated to be dead, who, it is suggested, gave all the technical and historical data to the forgers. Court Grole has now stated in the *Corriere della Sera* that the bulk of the documents are certainly forgeries, so skilfully and so patiently executed as to make him believe that "forgers, like poets, are born."

STATEMENTS TO THE POLICE.

JUDGE'S VIEW OF THE PROPER METHOD.

A detective informed Mr. Justice Humphreys at the Old Bailey that he took down in writing a statement made voluntarily by a prisoner.

"These statements should be the exact language of the man," said Mr. Justice Humphreys. "The proper way for a statement to be made is to say to the man, 'Here is a pen and paper; write down your statement.' I am not saying you did anything improper at all, but I think it is the better way, because it is in the man's own handwriting."

ELECTRIC AGE DAWNING.

WORLD USING LESS COAL FOR POWER.

HOW BRITAIN LAGS.

Coal, as a source of power, is steadily losing ground; electricity is making rapid strides.

This is among the conclusions in a report of the World Power Conference, which represents forty-eight countries.

The special investigations on which the report is based have been carried on since 1926, and are the first made by an authoritative body to examine the world situation as a whole, regarding the part which coal, oil, gas, water-power, and electricity have played and will play, in economic and industrial development.

Coal Resources.

Other striking statements in the report include:—

The world's coal resources will last for at least 4,000 years.

The decline in the demand for coal for power purposes in 1927 was not much less than four hundred million tons compared with 1913.

A world movement towards electrification on the widest possible scale is now under way.

During the last fifteen years the development of oil, the utilisation on an extensive scale of water-power, and the scientific combustion of low-grade fuels, such as brown coal, have served to complicate the situation, and have rendered necessary a clear conception of the new power-producing elements within the world's industrial complex.

It is strongly emphasised that, under modern conditions, power is becoming exceedingly important, and the future development of the world as a whole depends on the use that each country will make of its available resources.

Ground to Make Up.

The figures relating to electricity show that Great Britain has much ground to make up.

In 1927 Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 47,296,444, produced only 8,730 million units. In the same year Germany, with a population of 62,500,000, produced 12,444 million units, Norway, with a population of 2,649,775, produced eight thousand million units; Japan, with a population of 59,736,704, also produced eight thousand million units, and the United States, with a population of 105,710,620, produced 80,205 million units; or nearly ten times as much as Great Britain.

Electricity alone, which had reached about 47,000 million units in 1913, or 3.4 per cent. of what might have been realised if all power-producing materials were used for the generation of energy, had risen in 1927 to more than 190,000 million units, and the percentage was more than eleven.

Demand for Coal.

It is assumed that the coal saved through electrification, which is almost exactly equivalent annually to the coal which would have been consumed in generating electrical output in 1927, would have been not less than 160,000,000 tons compared with 1913. The result has been, therefore, that these factors have accounted between them for a decline in the demand for coal of not much less than 400 million tons in 1927 compared with 1913.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the supply of oil at more than 6,000 million tons, capable of supplying present consumption for about forty years. It is pointed out that this estimate is subject to radical modification as the technique of mining and of oil-extraction changes.

INCENTIVE TO THEFT.

DEFENDING SOLICITOR AND FIRM'S "CARELESSNESS."

Sentence of four months' imprisonment was passed on Arthur Leigh (26), motor engineer, of Beeth Street, Heaton Mersey, Stockport, at the Manchester City Police Court, when he pleaded guilty to three charges of obtaining goods by false pretences.

Leigh obtained a typewriter from a Manchester by ringing them up, giving the name of a customer, and asking for it to be taken to the left-luggage office at Central Station, Manchester. The easy method by which the machine was obtained was criticised by the solicitor for defence, Mr. R. J. Watts. He said the prisoner collected the type-writer from the office and sold it within a week to another firm, which paid him £4 and did not make any inquiries. Mr. Watts suggested that such carelessness was an incentive to steal.

The prisoner had been convicted at Middlesex in 1925 for obtaining a motor-car by false pretences. He had gone straight until a short time ago, when he suffered a severe loss owing to two bills of exchange which he received being dishonoured. Since that time he had to live from hand to mouth. Leigh had obtained a typewriter value £12 12s., a cash-book and ledger value £2 10s., and motor plugs valued £12 19s. 3d.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THEATRES.

"OVERWHELMING PUBLIC DEMAND."

LONDON MANAGERS' STATEMENT.

The question of the opening of the London theatres on Sundays was discussed recently at a conference of the Society of West End Theatre Managers and the Entertainments Protection Association, following a request to the London County Council by the two bodies that theatres should be granted the same facilities for Sunday performances as kinemas.

Afterwards a statement was issued in which it was pointed out that the agitation of the two organisations has reference solely to the administrative county of London.

Powers Needed.

It is desired (it was stated) that both the Lord Chamberlain and the L.C.C. should be clothed with appropriate powers, which at present they do not possess, enabling them lawfully to permit Sunday opening to the public of places of entertainment under their jurisdiction. It is recognised that the exercise of similar powers in other parts of the country is a matter for the local licensing authorities and the public concerned.

It is considered (the statement continued) that London, in view of its cosmopolitan character, the large number of oversea visitors attracted annually, as well as by reason of the tens of thousands of residents who already patronise Sunday entertainments, is in a special position. It is not desired, except as a matter of defence of all those dependent on the theatre industry, to close any of the other entertainments which at present are unlawfully opened to the public on Sundays, as there is an overwhelming public demand for Sunday entertainments.

It is also considered essential that the Sunday Observance Act of 1780, "so obviously inconsistent with public opinion at the present time," should be amended or repealed. This Act is utterly ignored by the L.C.C. as well as by a very large number of persons, including managers and employees of over 300 places of entertainment in London, and also by the press who advertise Sunday entertainments.

Employees.

With regard to the question of employment on Sunday this is a matter which, in the opinion of the organisations, should be left entirely to the trade unions and other bodies who represent actors and all other employees, in order that they may, in conference with the managers, arrive at their own solution, having regard to the individual necessities of those who work and to the very many different forms and conditions under which entertainment might be given on Sundays if lawfully permitted to do so.

With reference to the suggestion which has been made that the opening of theatres on Sunday will be opposed by the Lord's Day Observance Society (says the statement), it might be pointed out that the Society would not appear to have taken any effective step to prevent over 600 kinemas opening in London on Sundays, nor apparently is it realised by that Society that the kinemas which are open are probably producing 90 per cent. of American films in their programmes, substantial payment for which goes to American film producers and American workpeople.

The opening of theatres on Sundays would meet a large public demand, would increase the numbers of British subjects employed, and by reason of giving equality of opportunity benefit all those who live (or hope to live) by the British theatre.

NOVELIST DEFIES POLICE.

ARRESTED FOR SPEECH AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

A humorous episode throwing light on the internal conditions in Spain is afforded by an incident in which the novelist, Del Valle Inclan, played a prominent part.

Following a speech by Inclan at a banquet in Madrid, in which he criticized the Government, the police went to arrest him. The novelist told his wife to tell them to go away as he was in bed. The police returned to the station for instructions and were sent back with a warrant.

Inclan thereupon consented to go if they dressed him, combed his hair and cleaned his boots, which they did for the sake of peace.

Inclan at the station told the superintendent that he did not recognize any authority in Spain today.

He was fined 250 pesetas but refused to pay it and was locked up.

Shoreditch man: You can make a pound go a long way if you do not know where the next is coming from.

THE CROOK OF 1929.

BURGLARS WHO DRIVE TO WORK.

NEW USE FOR STOLEN CARS.

The ordinary professional man of 1929 still goes to his work in the same manner as he has done for years—by train, tube or omnibus.

Sometimes he is sufficiently affluent to go to and from his office in his own private car.

But the crook of 1929 in England travels to his work neither by train, tube nor omnibus. Nor does he go to work in his own car.

He merely appropriates some one else's for the space of a few hours.

It is all so simple.

No More "Fences."

The crook has a job of work to do, and a speedy method of transport is necessary to carry it out properly. He searches for a likely looking car which has been left outside some one's front door while the owner pays a visit, and drives off.

The car is then officially reported the police as having been stolen.

No doubt the crook would consider this a harsh word. On his view, he has merely "borrowed" it for a few hours, although, of course, pressure of business will prevent his returning the car to the spot from where he "borrowed" it.

It will be found eventually by the police abandoned in some out-of-the-way spot.

"There is no real traffic in stolen cars now-a-days," said an official at one of the West-End police stations to a Press representative. "The registration precautions make it practically impossible to sell a stolen car, and the one or two 'fences' who some years ago did a large traffic in stolen cars exist, for business purposes, no longer.

Often Damaged.

"Cars are still stolen, however—and there is a pretty fair weekly average of such thefts being reported. In nearly every case the lost car is found within a few hours of its having been reported as stolen.

"The thief simply 'borrows' it for the particular job he has in hand, and abandons it as soon as he has finished."

In some of these cases reckless driving on the part of the thieves, or the pressing need for exceeding the speed limit, results in a crash, and, while the miscreants frequently escape injury, as well as succeeding in eluding their pursuers for a short while, the real owner of the car has to sit down and make out a claim on his insurance company.

If the thief is lucky he may escape detection just as long as he needs the car, but in many cases the efficiency of the police force does not allow him even this amount of rope.

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Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the King's Bench Division: There are many lunatics in this country with £3,000 a year.

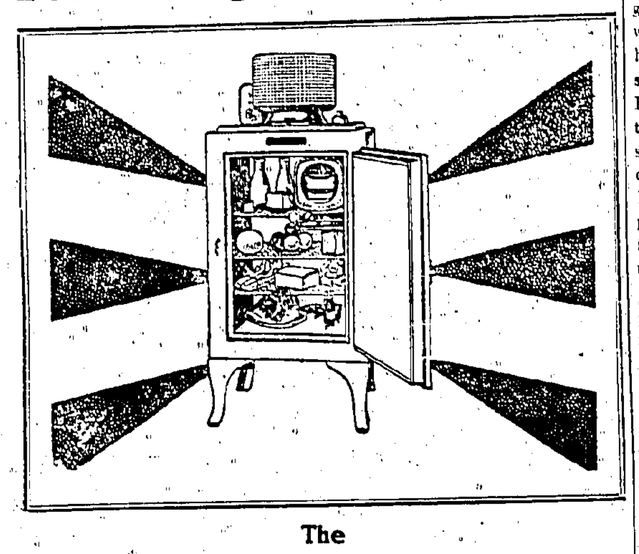


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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

FITZGERALD BEATS H. K. SMITH.

Showing the same qualities of generalship and sprinting, together with stamina superior to that which has marked his performance this season, J. Fitzgerald again defeated Harold Smith, the Western Australian crack cyclist in a mixed style match at the Canterbury Velodrome recently. As was expected Fitzgerald won the half-mile unpaced heat his jump being too fast for Smith; the unpaced pursuit match also resulted as generally expected. Smith overtaking his adversary. The decision, therefore, hinged upon the third heat, a two-miles with single pace. Smith possibly made an error of judgment in allowing the pace to be too moderate in the early stages, and after a faster pacer had made the running, his relief was not sufficiently smart. Fitzgerald, sheltering behind his adversary, was, therefore, not extended sufficiently to neutralise his sprint, and had little difficulty in again jumping into the lead. Whatever chance Smith had of again passing his opponent was affected by a skid, which threw him momentarily out of his stride, and Fitzgerald won the heat and match by a remarkably wide margin, considering the real respective abilities of the men.

The international motor-paced Derby proved by an easy win for J. King, the Queenslander. H. Brask Andersen and Keith Oliver, the Tasmanian, both performed poorly and finished second and third, while J. Nagel retired with a puncture. Andersen rode a plucky race, but appeared to have difficulty in holding his pacer, being left behind every time he made an attempt to regain a lap he lost early in the race. Oliver was also unhappy behind his pace, and was lapped repeatedly. King is now showing a flash of the form he was in about three years ago. In the amateur events H. Pethybridge brilliantly snatched a victory in the three laps Grand Prize, but misjudged the strength of F. W. Wood, the Auburn rider, in the mile and a half handicap, and was beaten by a narrow margin.

GREYCING TRACK.

The greyhound-racing track at Wombwell, South Yorkshire, which was constructed twelve months ago at a cost of £7,000, was sold recently as a going concern for £1,000. Besides the track, 23 acres of land and 58 greyhounds were disposed of. Racing will be continued on the track.

THE ORIGIN OF GOLF.

Many attempts have been made to show that golf came from Holland into Scotland, since the picture acquired by the late Colonel Boothby gave a certain credence to the assumption, that the game somewhat resembling golf existed in Holland at an early date played on ice, but nothing more. More than a hundred years ago the claims of the game were laid to rest in the "Statistical Account of Scotland." Then why are so many attempts made to revive the controversy? There is no shadow of doubt that golf was indigenous to Scotland from ancient times, along the eastern seaboard, and may have originated from shinty, which was the mother of all "club" games. From the earliest times football and golf were the two principal pastimes of the people. In Leigh and Musselburgh the game is claimed to have been played from time immemorial.

GRAND OLD MAN OF CUP FINALISTS.

One of the most romantic stories in professional football is to be found in the career of Mr. Robert Blyth, chairman of the Portsmouth Football Club. Not only has he been connected with the Cup Finalists since the club was formed in 1899, but he has served it as paid player, captain, player-manager, director, vice-chairman, and chairman.

"Bob" was born in Ayrshire, first crossing the Border to play for Middlesbrough. He returned for a spell to Glasgow Rangers, but definitely settled in England on joining Preston North End in 1894.

Last season, when Pompey gained promotion to the First Division, Mr. Blyth was the central figure in a stirring scene. Elated, though very ill, he made a speech to the excited Portsmouth crowd when it became known that the club had gained promotion by the two-hundredth part of a goal. "I'm the proudest man in England," he said. And he is still saying it!

SUBSTITUTE BOXER WINS.

Josh Laxton, of Notting Hill, furnished at The Ring the rare example of a substitute, presumably untrained, winning over a trained boxer, Bert Cannon, of Aldgate. Laxton demonstrated the usefulness of straight hitting. Cannon did little but throw up his left glove, wide open, and slap Laxton's body, to follow immediately afterwards with a resounding right-hand slap to the head. The referee refused to score points for these alleged blows and awarded Laxton a popular decision.

STILL GOOD FISH IN THE SEA.

When the news came that D. G. A. Lowe, G. M. Butler, H. B. Stallard, and J. W. J. Rinkel had hung up their spiked shoes for good, and that Lord Burghley, now married, would probably hurdle no more, Britain appeared to be bereft of champions, and no one seemed hopeful that we should find men as good to replace them. The Oxford and Cambridge sports indicate, however, that there are as good fish in the athletic sea as ever have come out of it. R. Leigh Wood was unexpectedly beaten in the quarter-mile, but that does not injure his great reputation; it means only that the old public schools champion F. W. Tchitcherine, who won, is already as good as Rinkel at his best, and may out-rival Guy Butler's records in the near future. In the half-mile M. H. G. Gutteridge, of Cambridge, equalled the post-war record made by Lowe in 1924, while C. E. G. Green's mile was as good as anything seen at the Oxford and Cambridge sports since the great Oxonian A. N. S. Jackson won his first mile in 1912. The most promising performer of them all, however, was the Cambridge freshman, R. M. N. Tisdall, who fairly walked away from his field in the furlong low hurdles, which he took in 25.2-5 secs. He is, as yet, an absolute novice, but he should break records even before this season is over. If he can train on to greater distances, as did Lord Burghley, he should be good enough for Olympic laurels by 1932.

THE IVORY DIE-HARDS.

One effect of the introduction of composition balls in place of ivory balls in the competition for the amateur billiards championship was the dropping out of the tournament of many of the leading amateur players. These men, who have throughout remained faithful to ivories, are now, it is understood, to have a tournament all of themselves, arrangements having been completed for this to be held before the close of the present season. If only by reason of the fact that several past holders of the amateur championship who are not seen in competitive play now-a-days have signified their intention of taking part in the tournament the competition should be thoroughly interesting, while at the same time productive of some extremely keen matches. It will probably be decided at the conclusion of the professional championship, in which, for the first time, composition balls are to be the playing medium, so that the old standard ivories have now been banished from all championship matches under the jurisdiction of the Billiards Control Club.

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THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

WITCH-BALLS.

Witch-balls—those silvered globes so Christmas-like in appearance—have suddenly leapt back into favour in London.

For fully a century they had been banished to cottage back parlours.

Now some bright spirit has recognised how infinitely intriguing are the reflections in miniature that one discovers of the room and its inmates upon its bright surface, and how these reflections invariably resolve themselves into complete little composition—a characteristic also, by the way, of the convex mirror, and no doubt the explanation of its unvarying attraction.

For the Window.

There are witch-balls so small that they suggest a doll's-house garniture, and witch-balls so mighty that they will dominate the entire room, if you allow them. Such a ball in silver I once met with in the room of William Nicholson in a quaint old house, off St. James'. There it was set in a shallow bowl upon the large circular table of oak, a wondrous centre-piece that drew as a magnet all eyes to it.

I know of another great silver witch-ball in the house of George Sheringham in Hampstead, where it is treated after a very different fashion. There it hangs from the low ceiling of the entrance hall of his cottage, a gleaming, welcoming symbol to all who enter.

Though the silver witch-ball has, perhaps, greater charm than any, there are witch-balls in blue and witch-balls in green, witch-balls in orange and witch-balls in crimson which likewise have their charm. In a scheme of grey and blue, a ball of royal sapphire, hung from the arch that divides a double room, is hard to beat for effectiveness.

Instead of Flowers.

Elsewhere I have come across the small varieties of witch-balls forming a table-decoration, most useful for housewives harassed by the cost of fresh floral arrangements.

Massed in a variety of gay tints within a bowl of glass or of pottery (partially filled for economy's sake with a bed of silver-sand) they make a cheery centre, the play of light upon their glass surfaces having a living, vital quality that is missing from artificial flowers and similar devices.

NASTURTIUM YELLOW.



This little frock is carried out in nasturtium coloured ninon, and is cleverly pleated and flared.

These Children Of Ours.

A SHAMPOO THAT'S FUN.

So many mothers have told me that washing a little girl's hair even though it is quite short, often proves to be an ordeal, that I know there must be many, many others who will be glad to hear about the "shampoo that's fun" which one of my friends has invented. She had found like all other mothers, that no matter how careful she was, the soapy water *would* get into her little daughter's eyes.

Now she uses the kitchen table, a kitchen chair, the baby's bath tub, several old blankets, and turkish towels, and a wash cloth. First, she places the chair at one end of the kitchen table (in about the same position for sitting at table to eat) on the chair she places the baby's tub (a large pan would make a good substitute) partly filled with warm water. She spreads the blankets or pad on the table and at the end, a heavy towel. Then her little girl lies on her back on the table, with the crown of her head even with the end of the table. Her head is then in such a position that the soapy water naturally runs off—and down into the tub instead of into her eyes. The mother party dries the child's hair with a warm towel before she sits up, so that not one single drop of water is left to drip into her eyes. Daughter thinks it is such fun that she begs her mother to "do it again."

One Cure for Fib Telling.

One child I knew persisted in being untruthful and the habit seemed to be growing. She was very ambitious and loved to do what the older children did. She was often able to do things as well as they, but there were many things which were beyond her. After thoughtful consideration, her parents discovered that it was about these things that the child was likely to tell untruths. They began to encourage her to play more with younger children. They were also very careful not to suggest or encourage her to do things the older children were doing. In a short time, the untruths ceased.

"FEMINISED" BOYS.

WOMEN TEACHERS A "CALAMITY."

MASTERS' VIEWS.

Women teachers of boys were again warmly criticised at the conference of the National Association of Schoolmasters at Leicester. One delegate suggested they managed boys by "methods of bribery."

A resolution was passed that it was not in the best interests of education that women teachers should practise in boys' schools, or that women students should be trained in boys' schools.

Mr. C. Freeborough, of Banstead, said the training of women students in boys' schools was an insidious move towards the entire elimination of men teachers in elementary schools that would endanger the national character of *twenty or thirty years hence.*

Bribery in America.

Women managed boys by a system of bribery. It was curious that of the six leading nations of the world bribery should be most rife in that country in which the teaching was feminine. America was rotten with bribery in its parliamentary, municipal, commercial, and financial life.

Mr. J. A. Brooke, of Liverpool, said that in spite of the pessimists there was nothing much wrong with the average boy of to-day. In Leicester he had in the last twenty years increased in weight by three pounds and added an inch to his stature.

Properly trained, he was sturdy and clean-limbed, balanced in body and mind, with an independent spirit and a keen sense of justice. It was utterly impossible for a woman who could never experience the thoughts of a boy to inculcate in him the manly qualities he should possess.

Masculine Women.

There were certain masculine women who claimed, in the words of Macbeth, that they dare do all that may become a man, but from the influence of persons of that type children of both sexes should be vigorously protected.

There were more than half a million boys being taught by women, and in many cases boys passed the whole of their school life without coming under the influence of a man teacher. It was notorious that women were weak in teaching subjects from which human interest was absent, such as mathematics and science, yet they were subjects in which boys simply revelled.

The conference adopted without discussion a resolution regarding the staffing of schools by women. It declared the feminising of boys and mixed departments of elementary schools as nothing short of a national calamity, and the appointment of headmistresses as meaning ultimately a wholly feminine staff.

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YEO'S BANKING TRANSACTIONS.

CASHIERS GIVE EVIDENCE.

TSANG'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONCLUDED.

The Colonial Treasurer was recalled yesterday morning to give further evidence before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and a special jury, in the Supreme Court, in the action between the Government and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Government are suing the Bank for the re-crediting of $260,000 which was obtained by Carvalho Yeo by means of three alleged forged cheques. For uttering the cheques, Yeo is now undergoing sentence of ten years in Victoria Gaol.

No Key Lost.

In reply to Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Messer said he had looked at 63 cheques over the week-end. These cheques were drawn in favour of the Captain Superintendent of Police towards the end of 1927. There were two cheques which had unusual features and the handwriting on them did not appear to be that of Tsang On Wing. The writing, however, was not similar to the handwriting on the three disputed cheques.

Mr. Jenkin: You have told the jury that the two keys of the safe have been in use for eight years. How do you know that?

Mr. Messrs: I have been at the Treasury eight years and no report of any loss has been made to me.

Is that your only reason for saying so?—It seems to me to be so.

Re-examined by Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Messer said that Carvalho Yeo kept his account books in the safe where the cheques were kept.

Tsang's Career.

Principal Warder Didsbury, officer in charge of the printing department at Victoria Gaol, said that the words "Order, Cashier, Colonial Treasurer, the date and the serial numbers" were the additions to be stamped on each cheque. This was done by hand.

Cheque books from the Treasury used to come wrapped up in paper with a string tied across it. The parcel was never sealed, but since the Carvalho Yeo case, all cheque books coming from the Treasury were sealed and after the additions had been put thereon, they were returned to the Treasury sealed.

Tsang On Wing then continued his evidence. Questioned as to his career, he said that was educated at Queen's College and was for two years and a half in the top form. He had been a teacher of English at the Whampoa Naval School for two years and a half before he joined the Hong Kong Government Service in 1914. He was now 35 years of age and married.

Tsang's cross-examination was concluded after the tiffin adjournment.

Mr. Jenkin: You might have told your assistant, Cheung Yau Cheung, about the alterations to the covers of the cheque books?—I did not mention it to him.

Does he deputise for you on occasion?—When I am away but he has nothing to do with me when I am working in the Treasury. In the ordinary way I would never have reason to discuss matters connected with my work with him. There was no reason why I should mention the alterations to him.

Foreman of the jury: How do you ascertain if there is an error in the pass book?—By checking each item with the vouchers.

Bank Officials' Evidence.

Mr. H. Martin, assistant accountant at the Treasury, said that on January 18, 1927, Tsang went to him and asked if his department had drawn any large sums during the past month. Witness replied in the negative.

Mr. J. A. Barton, Treasury cashier, said that Tsang put the same query to him. Witness thought he mentioned some particular amounts. They were somewhere in the region of 80 or 90 thousand dollars. The only cheques drawn monthly for anything like that sum by witness would be in favour of Sang Lee for about $80,000

(*Continued on next Column*).

KOWLOON COURT CASES.

MORE TROUBLE OVER WATER.

WASHING CLOTHES NEAR FOUNTAINS.

Betty Gutierez, a schoolgirl, appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy for washing clothing within 100 yards of a street fountain. The defendant denied actually washing any clothes, but agreed that she had drawn the water for that intention. The Magistrate imposed a fine of $2. Another defendant who was summoned for a similar offence told the Magistrate that she had just arrived from the country and did not know the local regulations.

Magistrate: I am afraid that a lot of people are ignorant of them but I must convict and the fine will be $2.

Stealing Water.

Three Chinese were charged with larceny of a quantity of water from a tap at Holt's Wharf, and a Chinese woman was charged with receiving a quantity of water knowing it to have been stolen.

The three men pleaded guilty and said that they wanted the water for their own consumption. The woman said that she saw the tap running and put her bucket under the tap.

Each of the four defendants was fined $4.

Trespassing in the Barracks.

Pleading that he did not know that he was not allowed to go near Hankow Barracks, Sham Shui Po, and that he was arrested while looking for a friend, a Chinese was fined $4 (or 7 days' hard labour) by Mr. Whyte-Smith.

A Defective Lorry.

The driver of a lorry was before Mr. Whyte-Smith for driving the vehicle while not in proper working order.

The defendant was charged following a collision with a motor-car driven by Mr. L. Jack.

Mr. J. M. Hall, on behalf of the defendant, pleaded guilty, remarking that the defendant was not aware that the lorry was defective.

Sergeant Scrim told the Magistrate that the first gear of the lorry had been burned out, and the foot-brake was useless. The hand brake was of some use but the steering wheel was defective.

Remarking that the case was one in which the public had been endangered, the Magistrate imposed a fine of $15.

up to $100,000. Witness could not swear that Tsang had the pass book with him on that occasion. He had nothing to do with witness in the course of his duty although they occasionally conversed in the office on various matters.

Mr. C. Choa, director of the Eastern Equitable Banking Corporation repeated his evidence given at the trial of Yeo with regard to the opening by Yeo of an account for the fictitious Man Lee firm by a cheque made out upon the Netherlands Trading Society for $2,500.

Later, Yeo deposited another cheque for $73,000 drawn upon the Hong Kong Bank and endorsed by a firm which the Hong Kong Bank were unable to trace. The cheque was returned to witness and was later taken away by Yeo.

After this incident, Yeo entered another cheque for $95,000 endorsed with the alleged signature of Mr. Messer and Mr. Black. The cheque was cleared by the Hong Kong Bank and the amount was placed to the credit of Yeo in witness's bank. Later, Yeo drew out $79,500 and $14,900 from the Man Lee account, leaving a balance of about $300. Witness did not see him again until the trial.

Similar evidence was given by Mr. L. Caron, an assistant cashier of the Netherlands Trading Society, who said that Yeo opened on account with the Society on behalf of "Katz & Co.", signing himself "J. K. d'Almada" with a Government cheque for $86,000 drawn upon the Hong Kong Bank. Twelve cheques were drawn on that account. There was eventually a balance of about $600, but witness did not see Yeo again until he was standing his trial.

Cheung Yan Cheung, Tsang's assistant, said he was responsible for checking the cheques issued by the Treasury with vouchers. He could not remember either of the three names on the alleged forged cheques ever having appeared on vouchers.

The case was adjourned until 10.30 this morning.

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Give Your Little Baby Lots of Lovin' ARLEEN STANLEY
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Daddy and Home *With Guitar* JIMMIE RODGERS
No. 21737, 10-inch

Yo Te Amo Means I Love You (from the Paramount picture, *The Wolf Song*)
Hodakin (from the Paramount picture, *Hodakin*) HELEN CLARK
No. 21878, 10-inch

The Spell of the Blues
Poor Punchinello (from the Paramount picture, *Looping the Loop*) FRANCIS VERVEL
No. 21875, 10-inch

Gems from *Blackbirds of 1928*
I Can't Give You Anything But Love—Dig a Dig a Do—I Must Have That Man—Magnolia's Wedding Day
St. Louis Blues WARREN-MILLS AND HIS BLUE SERENADERS
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K.O.S.B. COURT MARTIAL.

EVIDENCE OF INSTITUTE PRESIDENTS.

UNAUTHORISED CASHING OF CHEQUES.

Important evidence by officers in charge of the K.O.S.B. Regimental Institute at Murray Barracks during the period in which Corporal Charles Hendry was alleged to have converted to his own use sums amounting to $1,300 was given when the District Court Martial resumed their sitting at Scandal Point Hall yesterday.

Major Todd is presiding over the Court, Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy is judge advocate, Mr. R. A. Wadeson prosecuting for Captain Perfect, K.O.S.B., and Mr. D. L. Strellett appearing for the accused.

Regimental Institute Procedure.

At the morning sitting evidence was given by Major B. C. Lake, who said that he took over the duties of President of the Regimental Institute from Major Ogilvy on October 19 last year, the accused being the clerk at that time and until November 29.

The duties of the accused included keeping the accounts and the messing book. Books were kept for four accounts—general, barrack damage, Comrades' Memorial, and by-products—and each had a separate banking account. Payments to the Institute would be made to witness personally or to the accused, and it was the duty of the latter to pay the money into the bank. When witness first went there it was customary for the accused to keep the cheques, but later witness kept them himself. Witness endorsed the cheques before they were paid into the bank by the accused, and he had instructions to bring back the paying-in book, to be initialled.

Cheques Not Accounted For.

A cheque of $30.57, witness admitted, bore his endorsement. It was drawn by witness, the body being filled in by the accused, in favour of the N.A.A.F.I. for cleaning materials supplied before witness took over. No receipted bill was produced by the accused, and on investigation witness found that the cheque had been cashed and the proceeds had not been used in payment of the bill. There was an entry regarding the drawing of the cheque in the book. Regarding another cheque for $115, witness said he had examined the four account books, but there was no entry in any of them.

Witness explained that when he first took over it appeared to him as if there was a good credit, but against this there were many outstanding bills.

President's Responsibility.

In cross-examination Mr. Strellett asked whether any public money was handled by the Institute. Witness replied that he would consider the money to be regimental funds. There were collections from the Tattoo, and also Poppy Day collections made from the regiment and sent Home to the Earl Haig Fund.

Questioned regarding the scope of P.R.I. duties, witness said that the President was responsible for all duties. The clerk would carry out whatever work the P.R.I. set him to do. The President was responsible for funds, and if he allowed his clerk to handle them the responsibility still remained.

With regard to cash payments to the bank, witness found some difficulty when he went into the October accounts. The accused was then instructed that no cash was to be kept in hand and that all money must be paid into the bank in future.

N.A.A.F.I. for Cashing Cheques.

In the afternoon Mr. G. Young, central stores manager of the N.A.A.F.I., gave evidence of cashing many cheques for the P.R.I. and others. Witness went through a bundle of cheques cashed by him and later paid into the bank, but he said there was one among them which he knew nothing about. He had known the accused as clerk to the P.R.I. in 1928, and witness had cashed P.R.I. cheques for him. Major Ogilvy had never brought cheques to be cashed.

Answering Mr. Strellett, witness said he would cash any cheque up to $100 for the military in order to oblige them as far as he could. As a rule the cheques brought to him were bearer cheques and uncrossed. Witness would not cash a cheque made payable to P.R.I. or bearer without P.R.I. endorsement. One reason for this was that if the cheque proved to be bad witness naturally looked to the P.R.I. to make good the money.

(*Continued on next Column*).

N.T. AGRICULTURAL FEDERATION.

PROPOSAL BY PROMOTERS OF SHOW.

The promoters of the New Territories Agricultural Show have issued a circular setting out the objects of the show in general and what they hope to do this year. The success of the innovation is emphasised, especially the advance made at the second show held at the beginning of the current year.

The next exhibition will be held near Sheung Shui Railway Station in the middle of November.

Agriculturists are asked to send in specimens of their best products and it is proposed to organise a Federation of New Territories farmers, one of whose activities will be active support of the show. A special appeal is made for members of the Federation.

Major Ogilvy and the Accused.

The next witness was Major G. M. Ogilvy, who said he was the President of the Institute from October, 1926, until he handed over to Major Lake in October, 1928. Witness said that the accused was made clerk in December, 1925, and studied for one month under the previous man, an experienced clerk. At the end of this time the accused told witness that he understood everything. Instructions were given that the clerk should keep only $30 cash at any time, and anything above it was to be handed to witness.

The general practice was for cash paid in to be sent to witness immediately with receipts for signature. Cheques coming in were collected and paid into the bank—once a week or ten days depending on the number. The accused paid in the cheques to the bank. It is the invariable custom, certainly since 1924. As a rule witness signed the receipts and endorsed the cheques at the same time.

Mr. Wadeson: Had the accused authority to cash cheques made out to P.R.I.?—From other accounts, no.

If you were short of cash what would you do?—I would draw a cheque on whatever account the money is for.

Witness further stated that all cheques which he had endorsed should have been paid into the bank and not cashed by accused. There was no authority for doing so.

The Court adjourned at this stage.

CANTON-HONG KONG TELEPHONE.

TERMS OF TENDERS.

ESTIMATE OF BIG PROFITS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 6.

The Department of Reconstruction has been considering for the past month or more the construction of a long distance telephone line between Canton and Hong Kong. Plans are being drawn up, and Mr. Lam Sun, of the Department of Reconstruction, has been to Hong Kong twice to consult with the Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd., regarding the project. Both Canton and Hong Kong are most anxious for the line and business people are unanimous that it should be a most paying concern quite apart from the facility it will accord for rapid communication between the two big commercial centres of South China. General specifications for preliminary tenders have been drawn by the Department, and foreign firms are asked to consider the project. A free translation of the general specifications follows:—

(a.)—Bidders are requested to make two separate estimates for the line—one for the section from Canton to Shumchun, and the other on the section from Shumchun to Hong Kong. The former estimate will be submitted to the Department of Reconstruction and the latter to the Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd.

3.—General Specifications.

The reasons given for asking for preliminary tenders are: to get a general idea as to the approximate cost of the line, and to invite suggestions from firms concerning the project.

(a.)—Distance of the line. The entire length of the proposed long distance telephone line between Canton and Hong Kong will be about one hundred and ten miles. (The contractor shall undertake to ascertain the exact milage.)

(b.)—The Line. An up-to-date loaded undergrolnd duct will be laid from Canton to Hong Kong along the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

(c.)Cables. Armoured cables will be used for the entire line, consisting of 15 pairs of insulated copper wire, all in one cable.

(d.)—Size of Wire. The wire in the cable must not be less than 40 pounds per mile.

(e.)—Depth of Cable. The cable will be laid underground about three feet below the surface.

(f.)—There will be at least one manhole to every 6,000 feet of the line.

(g.)—Construction Engineer. All construction engineers shall be supplied by the contractor.

(h.)—Labour. All common labourers shall be supplied by the contractors. (The Kwangtung Government can supply labourers for the contractor, if desired, but in such case they must be paid by the contractors).

(i.)—Uniformity of construction. The entire line between Canton and Hong Kong shall be uniform in construction.

(j.)—The Toll Board. The toll board and other equipment for the Canton side shall be housed in the Automatic Telephone Exchange of the Canton Municipality.

(k.)—Terms of payment and form of contract. Terms of payment, delivery of materials, time required for construction, conditions as to the guarantee of work, and the form of contract, will be determined by the contractor, subject to the approval of the engineers of both the Department of Reconstruction and the Hong Kong Telephone Company, Ltd.

(l)—Any suggestions to be made by the bidders concerning the project will be welcome and given due consideration.

1.—General Remarks.

The Tientsin-Peping long distance telephone line has been reaping a profit of more than $300,000 per annum and the Canton-Fatshan line is another example of highly renumerative enterprise. Canton has about 2,000 telephone lines at present, and Fatshan only about 400, yet the Canton-Fatshan line has more than 3,000 calls every month. When we compare the number of business firms and the volume of commerce in Hong Kong with that in Fatshan, we can see at once the nature of the prospect. Hong Kong has more than 12,000 telephone lines and since the Canton-Fatshan line has 3,000 calls a month, it is reasonable to expect that the present projected Canton-Hong Kong line will have 90,000 a month. If we take 80 per cent. of the total calls into account, we should have 72,000 calls, which would mean, at the rate of $1 H.K. per call, say, a monthly turnover of $72,000 H.K., or a yearly total of $864,000 H.K. If only 50 per cent. of this amount were obtained we should still have $432,000 H.K. per year. Therefore the project should be undertaken without delay. Quite apart from its financial aspects, the project from commercial, social and political standpoints will be highly important.

INTER-KWANG WAR "INEVITABLE."

TROOP MOVEMENTS AT CANTON.

CHEN TSAI TONG TAKES COMMAND.

GUNBOATS FROM NANKING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 6.

War between Canton and Kwangsi is imminent. Yesterday morning General Chen Tsai Tong definitely took over the command of the 8th Military Route and this is looked upon as tantamount to a break with the neighbouring province. There has been no reply to the Kwangtung message to General Wong Shiu Hung and a formal declaration of war is expected in a day or two.

General Chen Ming Shu strongly supports the war policy and when he leaves Hong Kong Government Civil Hospital, in the course of the next few days, he is expected to proceed to the front and personally take over the command. General Chen has wired to Nanking to send three gunboats to reinforce the Canton flotilla and it is reported that the Hai Chaw, Hai Yung and Sui Ying are already on their way south to join Admiral Chen Chak's command.

NANKING "MOUSETRAP."

General Wong Shiu Hung has been dismissed by the Nanking Government from all his posts, civil and military, and ordered to proceed to the capital "to be appointed to some higher and more important post." Needless to say the General has no intention of running the risk of being sent to play chess and read the classics in company with Marshal Li Tsai Hsin. General Wong says that he is not going to repeat his colleague's mistake of putting himself in Chiang Kai Shek's power. Meanwhile Marshal Chiang has appointed General Wu Ting Yang to be head of the Kwangsi Government and Colonel Lui Woon Im to be Commander-in-Chief. But as these two officers are Kwangsi leaders, and close friends of General Wong the Nanking appointments will be disregarded.

In the mean time general uneasiness is felt in Canton and this is reflected in the slump of the Central Bank of China notes which are only worth 85 per cent. of their face value. Prices have risen from ten to fifteen per cent. and many big firms are refusing to give silver for change unless the amount purchased is over 60 cents.

The Hong Kong dollar is worth $1.62 Canton which is a record.

16 REGIMENTS.

The Kwangtung authorities have decided to despatch 16 regiments against Kwangsi. Of these the 1st Division, under General Chen Tsai Tong, will supply 8, the 2nd Division, under General Tang Yin Wa, 3, and the 3rd Division, under General Chiang Kwang Nai, 5. Practically all of General Chen Tsai Tong's troops are in the West River districts. General Tang Yin Wa's troops are arriving in Canton from the East River districts and General Chiang's men will probably attack Kwangsi from Yamchow in Southern Kwangtung.

WARS AND RUMOURS OF WARS.

War is in the air of Canton. Large bodies of troops left the city last night and yesterday morning by junks for Shek Wai Tong. They departed with every appearance of great haste but it was not possible to get a direct answer as to their destination or the purpose for which they are being mobilised. "I don't know" was the reply to most questions put by your representative. It was gathered, however, that they are on their way to Samshui.

The coolies of Canton and the surrounding districts are being rounded up for the transport service. Each police district in the city has received orders to bring a specified number of coolies to the Military Headquarters, and each country district has had similar orders. So far no force is being used and coolies willing to join the army as luggage, store, and ammunition porters are offered a wage of $15 a month.

A large band of coolies was enrolled in Fatshan and marched to Shek Wai Tong where they have been loaded up with cooking utensils and foodstuffs for the troops who are being massed along the West River.

BLUE ARMLETS.

Junks, steamboats and other watercraft have been commandeered for the transport of troops. The writer saw this morning a large steamboat towing several junks, crowded with soldiers, into Canton harbour. The steamer was flying a large blue banner stating that she belonged to the 25th Division of the 4th Army. It is reported that thousands of blue armlets are being made secretly at Military Headquarters in preparation for the campaign against Kwangsi, there being no other method of distinguishing friend from foe.

All these signs of war, and in particular the blue banner flown at the steamer's masthead, are causing great anxiety in Canton. This type of banner is never seen in times of peace and is looked upon by the common people as a sign that war is inevitable.

KWANGTUNG ATTACKED?

A late *Wah Tsz Yat Pao* message from Canton states that the Kwangsi Military Authorities have despatched two forces, one, under command of Wong Koak Cho, by land and the other, under the direction of Leung Joy Chung, along the West River, to invade Kwangtung.

(*Continued on next Column*).

OUR TRAM SERVICE.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

THE CAUSEWAY BAY-QUARRY BAY TRACK.

Bathers who use the beach at North Point, where there are a number of private swimming clubs, will be glad to learn that the Hong Kong Tramway Company will run special trams for them during the summer months, if the demand calls for such service.

"We are running a five minutes' service to Shaukiwan at present," said Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, the General Manager of the Hong Kong Tramways, Limited, to our representative yesterday, "and if the demand for more cars on the Shaukiwan route arises, we are quite prepared to run cars at shorter intervals. At present the five-minute service more than copes with the demand."

The trams on the Shaukiwan route run on a single track between Causeway Bay and Quarry Bay, from which point a double line runs to Shaukiwan. Mr. Bellamy explained that in order to provide a better service, more passing places have been installed on the single track and in addition to that, the Company are laying a double track between Causeway Bay and Ah King's Slipway, and this would also assist in cutting down the waits at the loops.

Future Plans.

Mr. Bellamy pointed out that the provision was only temporary as the Company were going to lay a double track between Causeway Bay and Quarry Bay, as soon as the new 100 feet road is completed. "The road was originally to have been completed by 1928, as far as I understand. The Government changed their plans when the strike took place and there has been some delay, but as soon as the road is ready we will lay down the double track. The road in front of the Polo Ground will be slightly raised and will join the new road just behind the Chinese temple opposite Queen's College ground. From this point the road goes fairly straight and joins the old road at the Ming Yuen Gardens. It then proceeds a short distance along the sea front and cuts inland again joining the old road outside the entrance to the Sugar Refinery."

Happy Valley Cars.

Mr. Bellamy showed our representative a plan with the completed tram tracks and pointed out that the new road would run behind the present Bay View Police Station and the Asiatic Petroleum's tanks at North Point. It would also pass at the back of the Quarry Bay Terrace near the Sugar Refinery.

Several changes in the Tramway Company's tracks will probably be finished within the next few weeks As soon as the P.W.D. complete the bridge across Bowrington Canal the Happy Valley cars will enter the Valley down a track parallel to Bowrington Canal. This will be welcomed by Happy Valley residents, as the present route *viâ* Percival Street is not the ideal one. The rails are all ready and in about six weeks' time the change-over will be effected.

'Bus Service.

The 'bus service of the Hong Kong Tramways, Limited, has been augmented by the addition of two 'buses so that the Company now maintains a five-minute service between Blake Pier and Happy Valley and a ten minutes' service between Wing Lok Wharf and Happy Valley.

Asked if there was any possibility of the 'buses relieving some of the demand for conveyance to North Point during the rush hours in summer, Mr. Bellamy replied that experiments with 'buses had been carried out and it was found that owing to the narrowness of the road at certain points on the road between Causeway Bay and North Point the progress was very slow and that it was almost impossible to pass a tram. Moreover the passing places for trams gave hardly any space for 'buses when an approaching tram-car arrived at a loop. Along the greater part of that road there was no sidewalk and further the road surface was not conducive to good running. The experiments so far were against the introduction of 'buses, but nothing definite has been decided, and if 'buses are needed by the public, the Company will certainly run them.

THE LATE DR. F. PIERCE-GROVE.

AN APPRECIATION.

An announcement of the death of Dr. F. Pierce Grove, and a very brief outline of his career, appeared in Monday's issue of the *Daily Press*.

We give the following appreciation by one of his friends, which, we are sure will be of general interest:

The Colony has sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. F. Pierce Grove, which occurred in the St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay, at ten o'clock on Sunday night.

The doctor was well known among local sportsmen and, as a physician, he had made a large circle of friends. He was 55 years of age and had been resident here for about 25 years, arriving here in 1904. He was the senior partner in the firm of Drs. Pierce Grove, Aubrey and Macgown.

His degrees were Doctor of Medicine, London (Tropical Medicine) 1912;

Bachelor of Medicine (Honours, Obstetric Medicine) 1902;

M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P. London, 1901;

Diploma of Public Health (Cambridge) 1903.

He was formerly House Physician "Bart's" Hospital, London, and served about three years in the Great War. He went Home from Hong Kong and finished up as Captain.

Dr. Pierce Grove was one of the founders of the Fanling Hunt, of which he was Joint Master, and of the steeplechase racecourse at Kwanti, of which he was Clerk of the Course. At one time he was a Steward of the Macao Race Club; owned several ponies, of which one, Siang River, returned an abnormal dividend last year; and he was also a pioneer in bringing hounds to Hong Kong from Home.

Deceased leaves a wife and a son, both in Kenya, where the son is farming. When the son was at Cambridge he was Master of the Cambridge Drag Hunt.

Of a genial personality, Dr. Pierce Grove was much esteemed by all who knew him. His death, which was due to typhoid, will be deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

"Father."

Pierce Grove, known by all sportsmen in the Colony as "Father," was an enthusiast with a great love of the country and of country pursuits. A fine all round sportsman, he was a first class shot, a fair horseman, a first class swimmer, and in early days a fine tennis player. He loved to go for long rambles round the country with a large pack of dogs at his heels, and while he still lived on the Peak was a familiar figure walking to his office in the morning.

He was one of the original shareholders of the Sheko-O Development Company, but he will be chiefly remembered as one of the Founders and Joint Masters of the Fanling Hunt. He and Mr. H. Birkett for years were of the opinion that the country at Fanling was rideable, and, in the teeth of much opposition, and in many cases ridicule, they succeeded in putting the Hunt firmly on its feet.

"Father's" heart was bound up in the Racecourse at Kwanti, the scene during the last four winters of many cheery and successful steeplechase meetings, and it will remain a lasting monument to him.

He was one of the first to leave the Colony to "do his bit" in the Great War, and was twice wounded.

A man of magnificent physique and great personal charm, he was a most delightful companion and will be sorely missed by all who knew him.

He leaves a widow and one son with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt. They settled in Kenya about two years ago and he was to have joined them in September next.

The Funeral.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, a very large number of people being present and a profusion of floral tributes were sent, including tributes from personal and business friends, business houses and clubs with which the late doctor was associated.

The Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey officiated at the graveside.

Among those present at the graveside were Dr. G. E. Aubrey, Dr. J. C. Macgown, Mr. M. M. Watson and Mr. M. M. Maas (Chief Mourners). Others present include Mr. E. M. Hazeland, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Mr. K. S. Smith, Mr. T. Bock, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. L. J. Davies, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock, Mr. J. L. MacPherson, Mr. Justice Wood, Mr. Geo. K. Hall Bratton, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. H. G. Sheldon, Mr. D. W. Tratman, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones, Dr. J. Durran, Dr. G. D. R. Black, Dr. J. Morrison, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. J. T. Prior, Capt. F. G. Sillitoe (representing H. E. the Governor), Mr. A. W. Hayward, The Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, C.B.E., The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Captain H. F. Bloxham, Captain A. G. Dobbie, Mr. T. G. Bennett, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. H. C. Lee, Mr. P. Jacks, Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. E. B. Reed, Mr. H. Dreyer, Mr. A. L. Shields, Mr. H. Seth, Mr. G. A. Harriman, Mr. R. H. Charles, Mr. J. Hoare, Sir Joseph Kemp, Mr. P. C. Potts, Mr. C. Champkin, Mr. W. D. Fiddes Wilson, Mr. L. G. Scott, Mr. C. B. Johnson, Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, Mr. A. J. P. Heard, Mr. W. T. Stanton and many others.

Wreaths were sent by the following: His Loving Wife, His Loving Sister, His Loving Son "George," and from His Excellency The Governor.

Others sending wreaths were as follow: Messrs. E. S. Abraham, J. W. Alabaster, P. E. Barker, T. C. T. Black, H. Birkett, L. G. Bird, George Bodiker, J. J. Bonsfield, T. H. G. Brayfield, Jack Buchanan, C. Bulmer Johnson, Geo. Burnett, E. R. Childe, Douglas C. Clark, W. S. Clark, J. R. Collis, L. J. Davies, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Holger Dreyer, A. W. Eastman, Edward Ezra, Arthur J. Frank, Stuart Jamieson Fuller, W. G. Goggin, C. E. L. Grist, G. K. Hall Brutton, E. W. Hamilton, Richard Hancock, C. E. Hartnell Beavis, Ho Kom Tong, Ho Leung, G. F. Hole, Henry Humphreys, F. C. Jenkin, Marcus T. Johnson, Ho Kwong, K. L. Mak, A. E. McCartney, H. W. Moon, A. Macgowan, M. G. C. Moxon, Nam Tai, W. L. Pattenden, H. A. Penn, J. T. Prior, E. B. Reed, H. A. Rodgers, C. Rumjahn, M. J. Quist, Harold Seth, H. R. Sturt, W. C. Shiner, William Tillinghast Stanton, K. S. Smith, B. W. Tape, Peter Tod, M. M. Watson, F. M. Weller, G. E. Wetton, A. H. White, D. C. Wilson, P. Douglas Wilson.

Drs. Aubrey, MacGown, Anderson and Durran, Drs. Black, Balean and Koch, Dr. S. W. Tso, Capt. H. F. Bloxham, Dr. F. M. Grace Ozorio, Dr. F. H. Kew, Dr. Irvin W. Kew, Dr. B. H. Mellon, Dr. J. Morrison, Drs. Strahan, Nicolson and Bunje, Dr. A. R. Wellington, Lieut.-Comdr. Abel Smith, Lieut.-Comdr. Botel, Lt. Pillings, P. O. Wallis, Mrs. My Poon, Miss Eileen De Biere.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. R. Black, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Sverre Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Bunje, Mr. and Mrs. D. Burlingham, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Creasy, Mr. and Mrs. Leo d'Almada e Castro and family, Dr. and Mrs. John Durran, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Greenhill, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Greensmith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hashim, Mr. and Mrs. Hazeland, Surg. Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. F. G. Hunt, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Elec. Hutton-Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. W. Kew, Dr. and Mrs. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kotewall, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Macgown, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Roland E. H. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plummer, Sir Henry and Lady Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Potter, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Remington, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. T. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sheldon, The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton, The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Southorn, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Syme Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. N. Tinson, The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Tratman, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Tse Yan, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Winyard, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Wynne-Jones.

The Fanling Hunt, The Hunters' Arms, Stewards, Hong Kong Jockey Club, Committee and Members of the Hong Kong Club, Committee and Members of the Hong Kong Cricket Club, the Captain, Committee and Members of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club, the Hong Kong Amateur Dramatic Club.

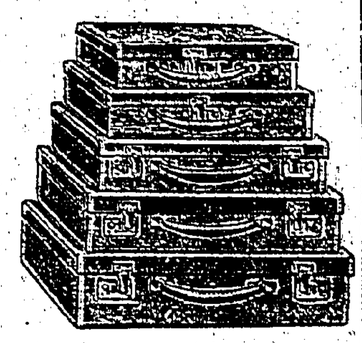
The Officers Royal Artillery, the Officers, Royal Army Medical Corps, The Officers, the Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's); The Officers King's Own Scottish Borderers, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd., Gilman & Co., Ltd., Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Messrs. Lindtead & Davis, David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Mackinnon, Mackenzie Co., Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd., T. E. Griffith Ltd., Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Directors, Manager and Staff China Underwriters, The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.), Limited, The Peruvian Consulate, China-Homeward Freight Conference, Moxon & Taylor, Sister Superior and Sisters, St. Paul's Hospital, Deli Planters Association.

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Suit Cases
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5023	MY ANGEL / DIDN'T I TELL YOU		Fox-Trot
5161	GET OUT AND GET UNDER / ROSES OF YESTERDAY		"
5265	I'M SORRY SALLY / HOW ABOUT ME?		"
5264	HAPPY DAYS LONELY NIGHTS / OLD TIME ORGAN MEDLEY		Waltz
5247	MY LITTLE FELLA AND ME / NOBODY'S FAULT		Fox-Trot
5249	SABITA / CASABIANCA	6—8	"

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, 14th MAY, at 12 O'clock NOON, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the subjoined Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That Mr. ARCHIBALD RITCHIE, Chartered Accountant, of the Firm of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, be appointed to act as the Liquidator of the Company in conjunction with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, during the Absence from the Colony of Mr. JOHN FLEMING, C.A., one of the originally appointed Liquidators of the Company."

AND

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 187 (2) of the Companies Ordinance 1911, A GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Same Place on TUESDAY, 14th MAY, at 12 O'clock NOON, Immediately after the Termination of the aforementioned Extraordinary General Meeting, for the purpose provided for in the said Section.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
Joint Liquidators.
Hong Kong, 6th May, 1929. [7747

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, the 9th Day of MAY, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1928, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st MAY, 1929, to 9th MAY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HERBERT R. STURT,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 29th Apr., 1929. [7714

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of VOTING MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, Hong Kong Club Annex, on FRIDAY, 17th MAY, 1929, at 5.10 P.M.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 30th Apr., 1929. [7716

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, MAY 18th, and on MONDAY, MAY 20th, 1929 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries CLOSE at 12 O'clock Noon on WEDNESDAY, MAY 8th, 1929. [7727

THE HONG KONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the above named Company will be held at ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Day of MAY, 1929, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the Year ended 31st March, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th Day of MAY, 1929, until FRIDAY, the 7th Day of JUNE, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 3rd May, 1929. [7739

THE HONG KONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Day of MAY, 1929, at 12.20 P.M., for the purpose of, considering and if deemed desirable passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions with or without modification:—

1.—That the Company be Wound Up Voluntarily.

2.—That John Hennessey Seth and Sidney Hampden Ross of Victoria, Hong Kong, be and are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such Winding Up.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions at a Subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the Same Place on FRIDAY, the 7th Day of JUNE, 1929, at 12.30 P.M., Notice of which is hereby given.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1929.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[7737

INTIMATIONS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st December, 1928.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED From the 9th to the 23rd MAY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [7734

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARCHIBALD RITCHIE, Chartered Accountant, has been Admitted A PARTNER in Our Hong Kong Business as From 1, JANUARY, 1929.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Accountants.
1st May, 1929. [7717

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Provisional Certificate No. 57/1162 dated Hong Kong, 20th February, 1922, for One Share Numbered 131472 in the Name of LO WING CHUN, Provisional Certificate No. 57/1163 dated Hong Kong, 20th February, 1922, for One Share Numbered 131473 in the Name of LO WING CHEONG and Certificate No. 5/NS 10962 dated Hong Kong, 21st December, 1925, for One Share Numbered 120305 in the Name of GERARDUS WOUDENBERG, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 10th MAY, 1929, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Provisional No. 57/1162, Provisional No. 57/1163 and No. 5/NS 10962 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 10th Apr., 1929. [7633

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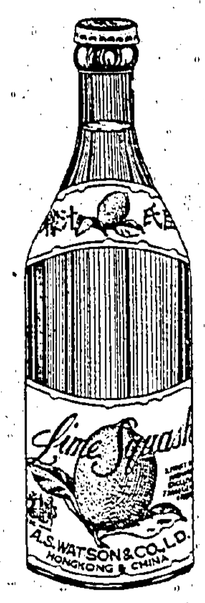
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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Competent and Experienced STENOGRAPHER.—Reply: P.O. Box No. 611, stating Experience and Salary required. [7730

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY 14.4 H.P. Touring-Car, First-class Condition, Just Overhauled, New Hood.—W. A. NOWERS, Asiatic Petroleum Company. [7734

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.35 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone remains stationary near Tokyo. Depressions are indicated over Tongking and the lower Yangtsze Valley.

Local Forecast:—S.E. winds, moderate, fair generally, with fog or mist.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 7, 1929.

HONG KONG FIRE-TRAPS.

The Colonial Secretary recently told the Legislative Council that opinions have varied from time to time as to what is, and what is not, "reasonable." The Hon. Mr. Southorn was replying to a question about the provision in buildings of means of escape in the event of fire. He said that certain regulations had been enforced, whereby owners of property had to meet the "reasonable" requirements of the Building Authority, but that differences of opinion had occurred as to whether certain demands officially made were, in fact, within reason. Certainly there will be always a conflict of opinion as to what is "reasonable" when the party of the first part requires the party of the second part to spend more money than he wishes to. When any such differences of opinion arise, a definition of the term "reasonable" which would be mutually acceptable to both disputants obviously is impossible. In our opinion, there has been unreasonable delay on the part of the Government in giving effect to the recommendations made in 1927 by the Committee officially appointed to consider suggestions for the improvement of the fire-fighting organisation of the Colony. We do not expect the Colonial Secretary to agree. Probably he would contend that it is unreasonable to expect action to be taken by the Government without "reasonable" time being allowed to consider carefully a subject from all angles. What is a "reasonable" period in which to review a series of suggestions submitted by a Committee specifically set up to make such recommendations? Opinion again will vary, but to the average man a period of two years will seem an unreasonably long period in which to accomplish nothing. Certainly no business-house in Hong Kong could afford to take two years to make up its mind whether or not to act upon advice submitted at its own request.

The replies to questions asked last week in the Legislative Council regarding fire dangers in Hong Kong were not at all satisfactory. We were assured that, so far as mechanical devices are concerned, all the equipment recognised by the London authorities as effective life-saving apparatus is available in Hong Kong, with the exception of an improved type of water-tower. In accepting that assurance, we are forced to the conclusion that it is not the equipment, but the *personnel*, of our fire-brigade which is at fault. This confirms the view expressed in these columns some weeks ago, when the findings of the Coroner's jury (arising out of the King Edward Hotel disaster) were published. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, in submitting his questions to the Government as to the completeness of life-saving equipment, specifically said he implied no reflection upon "the efficient and hard-working staff of the fire-brigade." But is the brigade efficient? That is the point at issue. Can it possibly be efficient when 50 per cent. of its members leave the service every year by resignation, desertion, or dismissal? Can a handful of British officers possibly maintain an efficient service when half the men they train leave the brigade every year? Years ago the attention of the Government was drawn to the fact that the work of the fire-brigade was being seriously hampered by the difficulty of securing suitable recruits for the service. Has the Government had "reasonable" time to consider this complaint—and has it been considered at all? We may have every appliance here which is used by the fire-brigade in London; we may have a dozen efficient officers here who are qualified to hold corresponding positions in London or any other big English city—but unless they have at their command men who can handle appliances and obey orders as efficiently and intelligently as firemen at home, then the fire-brigade in Hong Kong must be regarded as inefficient. We hope Mr. Braga will return to the subject at the earliest possible opportunity, and put some further questions. Now that we are assured there is no fault with the equipment, the community should be told quite frankly whether the standard of efficiency among the rank and file of the fire-brigade is what it should be, and, if not, why? Our own opinion is that the inducements offered are not sufficient to attract the most suitable men, and that being so, it is not reasonable to expect the best service. To attract suitable recruits—admittedly difficult to find—and to retain men in the service after they have been trained, they must be offered something more than the $20 or $24 a month now paid. It is not fair to the officers in charge of the brigade that they should be expected to make the best use of the mechanical equipment provided when half the men they have to train are so dissatisfied with the service that they leave it, or are themselves dismissed, every year.

The Government certainly has shown no undue haste in acting upon the suggestions made to it in 1927 regarding new regulations for the prevention, escape from, and extinction of fires. Owing to the great difficulty of compiling practicable regulations, we are told, "the matter has made slow progress." Then came another disastrous fire, followed by more recommendations by a Coroner's jury, and these also are now being considered. We hope it will not be necessary to wait for a third tragedy before some definite progress can be reported in the direction indicated in 1927. The Hon. Mr. Southorn says "it is now a matter for consideration whether the interests of the public should not outweigh the hardships to owners of property." Surely a decision on that issue has been reached long ago—otherwise this Colony would be as pleasant and as healthy to live in as a Chinese village! Are the interests of the public or of the property-owner considered by the Government's sanitary inspectors? Does the Public Health Department allow a property-owner to do that which is contrary to public interest? These excuses for inaction are very feeble and unconvincing. The facts are quite simple: there are in Hong Kong many large blocks of buildings where there is grave danger of serious loss of life in the event of fire. The Public Works Department has no power to insist upon precautions which sad experience more than once has proved necessary for the safety of human life. These facts were formally and publicly brought to the notice of the Government two years ago. Not being satisfied that drastic legislation is called for, nothing has been done. Another inquest having been unfortunately necessary this year, further recommendations on the same lines as those of 1927 have been made to the Government, and we are told the preparation of new regulations is being considered by the public departments concerned. We hope this consideration will not be delayed by discussion of the point whether the interests of property-owners outweigh the interests of people who have to work and live in fire-traps. In our opinion it is only "reasonable" to expect definite action to be taken by the Government without the melancholy stimulation of a Coroner's jury every two or three years.

News and Views.

During the week-end two Chinese cases of enteric were reported.

According to a police report, a blue silk purse was stolen on Saturday last from No. 5 King's Park Buildings. The purse contained five $10 Hong Kong notes and ten $1 notes.

A Chinese named Yueng Choi Sang is wanted by the police for obtaining, by a trick, six cameras and one 18 carat gold watch from the Wing On Company. The total value of the articles is stated to be $377.

A Board of Officers, with Major J. B. Taylor as President, will assemble at Wellington Barracks at 10 a.m. on Friday to review the question of the accommodation of the units quartered in these barracks.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce that a public statement will in due course be issued by the Chamber in reply to criticisms which have appeared in the Press on the subject of the design and capabilities of the rescue-tug Kau Sing.

A report received at the Central Police Station yesterday stated that a Chinese doctor living at the To Yuen Tung Temple, near Woon Iu Village, New Territories, was victimised by four armed men who raided the temple at the early hours of yesterday morning. The men, however, only got away with property to the value of $9.

The Mending of Broken China.

A prize of $500 is offered by *China Truth*, of Canton, for the best essay on "How China can become a first-rate Power within the shortest possible time." The scheme must be set forth in not more than 3,000 words, but no definition is given of what is meant by "first-rate Power." Allowing for 2,995 words devoted to defining that term, we proffer our own solution in the remaining five words:—"Stop fighting and start work." Meanwhile, we learn that war between Kwangtung and Kwangsi is expected to begin almost immediately. Troops are already on the move down the West River towards Canton. In the north the quarrel between Chiang Kai Shek and Feng Yu Hsiang continues, and here again serious trouble is anticipated before long. It is declared that Feng was promised full control of Shantung, and that Chiang Kai Shek has now gone back on his pledge. With constant friction and frequent wars between her own leaders, China cannot become a power even into herself. It is not the devising of a plan for stabilising China that offers any difficulty,—it is finding men steady and strong enough to carry plans into effect which is so difficult. The $500 which *China Truth* offers for an essay will be money thrown away, but an offer of 50 millions might hasten the desired end by inducing the War Lords to abandon their "patriotic" game of plundering and exploiting their unfortunate countrymen.

The Police Unhelm.

The uniform of the British police has been viewed with respectful amazement by visitors from abroad for more than half a century. People in London who are so accustomed to regard its cumbrous dignity as a characteristic feature of our civic landscape that they reflect too little on the discomfort of the man who has to wear it. Yet with its hard, spiked helmet it is a costume as unsuitable as could well be devised for a force from which sprightliness and also speed is not infrequently demanded, and which numbers among its modern duties such fatiguing tasks as directing traffic in sunshine that makes the tar-mac bubble beneath the feet of duty. In this the centenary year of the formation of the force a more rational dress is to be introduced. In London at least the spiked helmet and heavy tunic will go. The policeman of the future, still in dark blue but in the peaked cap now common in the other services and a neat, short serge tunic cut to army pattern, will present much the appearance of a member of the Royal Air Force. The change will be gradual, for authority is nervous about the possible effect of a too sudden transformation. But it is certainly an anomaly that after the fighting services have long abandoned their traditional uniforms and are garbed for comfort and efficiency there should persist as the distinguishing mark of the domestic force a headgear reminiscent of the pre-war Prussian Guards on parade. It is true that for his now obsolescent helmet the modern constable may fairly have a certain historical regard. It was only the hard-won confidence of the British public that made the helmeting of him possible at all. Sir Robert Peel, faced with the denunciation of the first police as a despotic force, tactfully put them in "toppers." Not till their services were understood and their personnel trusted was the dignity of helmet accorded. That they have earned the right to wear it without cavil is the more reason for now according them the comfort of the service cap.

Horns and Hooves.

The inimitable stylist of the *Mahratta* observes: "If the leaders are serious, a time is fast approaching when they must take the bull of sedition by horns and lay it by heels by openly declaring that India is determined to attain freedom and Swarajaya and does not mind any sacrifices. Let the Government, however, take serious warning and grant India's demands in good time to avoid the catastrophe." This thrilling feat of taking the bull by the horns and laying him by the heel (or, should it be hoof?), which Rodeo riders, Bronco-busters, Rancheros and Gauchos of the swaying savannas and pearly pampas (we are not sure that the last epithet is quite appropriate, but anyway it sounds well), and the hard riding brotherhood of the cinema world perform with such amazing, almost absurd, ease, is not, alas, so easy of performance in the world of mixed metaphor. The bull of sedition perversely refuses to be laid by the heel (or, rather hoof), and the "leader" who takes him by the horns more often than not finds himself hoist in mid-air and cutting a very undignified figure while clinging to the grim metaphorical brute.

Lord Balfour.

It is taken for granted that Lord Balfour's decision to sell his house in Carlton Gardens indicates his retirement from political life upon the dissolution of Parliament. Throughout last year he has had much ill-health, and he has been living in Scotland or Surrey, with a few visits to London. He has only been seen twice in Whitehall since last summer. He is now in his eighty-first year, and needs to be careful of his health. Three years ago at a dinner he stated that he had reached the time of life when he would have to give up golf and take to tennis, and he was seen at tennis on the Riviera about a year ago, but he has now given up even that exercise. Lord Balfour's permanent middle age is one of the things that has given that sense of everlastingness that foreigners have discerned in our political life. As an instance of the years that have passed and the change in our social ways since he was first established as an important political figure, it may be recalled that when Mr. Balfour was Irish Secretary he was always depicted by caricaturists carrying a bag on his shoulder with strange implements in it. Sometimes the bag was labelled "golf," so unfamiliar was the game then in England and so eccentric did it seem that a politician should play the game. He has used No. 4, Carlton Gardens as his town house for nearly sixty years, and a previous owner was Lord Palmerston. It still contains some of Palmerston's furniture. A house of crowded political memories is indeed in the market.

The Spanish Tariffs.

Commenting upon the recent speech of the Spanish Ambassador in which he stated that his Government "would confirm by its acts the offer that the revised Spanish Customs Tariff would not contain any new or greater limitation for the import of British products into Spain," the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* in London remarks that it is doubtful whether this pledge was intended to cover steel products generally. "There can be no doubt that the wide interpretation is that which has been generally accepted by British manufacturers. The point is of such importance that we have sought to ascertain how the pledge has been interpreted in the censored Spanish Press. Many of the leading papers, in reporting the speech, make no reference to the pledge whatever. In the only case where we have been able to trace a reference, the Ambassador is reported as having qualified the undertaking given above by the introduction of the words 'of importance' after 'limitation.' We should welcome a further statement on behalf of the Spanish Government which would make it clear whether their undertaking relates solely to steel or to British products generally, and also whether they intended that the pledge should be absolute or qualified in the unsatisfactory manner indicated above. In this connection there are other instances apart from steel where the existing Spanish duties may be considered excessive, and not only restrictive to trade but in many cases almost prohibitive. In a number of important classes British exports to Spain show a large decline as compared with 1923. . . . This general and serious decline coincides with the raising of duties by Spain against imported *goods*. Any abnormal restrictions on imports must react, to some extent, at any rate, on exports. A comparison of the value of exports from Spain and the Canaries to this country in 1923 and 1927 does, in fact, show a decline coincident with that in our exports to Spain, although the percentage of loss is smaller. . . . Spain is in the front rank of those nations which in recent years have taken advantage of the markets of other countries but have sought to close their own. Not only has this country a strong case against any increase in Spanish duties on British goods but, in the interests of trade between the two countries, it has clearly a case for reduction of many of the present duties."

TSINAN TAKEN OVER.

A VERY QUIET CHANGE.

JAPANESE TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEPING, May 6.

Two regiments of gendarmes from Nanking entered Tsinan yesterday morning taking over the control of the Walled City and the Sinchuan Arsenal.

Japanese troops were withdrawn to the Foreign Settlement at noon.

The change was carried out very quietly.

CLEANING UP SHANTUNG.

3,000 REBELS CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 6.

Tsingtao advices are that 3,000 stragglers from Chang Tsung Chang's armies, who were in hiding at Tochi Island, off the north coast of Shantung, were surrounded and made prisoner on the night of May 4, by land forces from the gunboats Haichi and Chenhai.

A large number of rifles and field guns were also seized.

THE MISSING LADY MISSIONARY.

REPORTED TO BE AT LITSING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEPING, May 3.

Chefoo reports are that Miss Monsen, the Norwegian lady missionary, is now on the steamer Peking at Litsing, on the Yellow River.

DEATH OF COLONEL MAX BAUER.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR TO CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 6.

Colonel Max Bauer, the German military adviser to the Nationalist Government, died at the Isolation Hospital this morning, from small-pox.

He was General Ludendorff's right-hand man during the war.

Contracted on Warship.

LATER.

Col. Bauer died from small-pox contracted aboard a Chinese warship on the Yangtsze, from which he had been directing Chiang Kai Shek's military campaign against Wuhan.

[Colonel Bauer arrived in Shanghai to take over his duties as Military Instructor to the Nationalist Government as recently as November 14 of last year.]

CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL.

24 MEMBERS ELECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, May 6.

The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Council this afternoon elected the following 24 candidates to constitute the Central Political Council, the highest political organ of the Government:—Hu Han Min, Chiang Kai Shek, Wang Ching Wei, Tan Yen Kai, Yeh Chu Chang, Sun Fo, Yu Yu Jen, Ting Wei Feng, Chen Kuo Fu, Feng Yu Hsiang, Yen Hsi Shan, Ho Ying Ching, Tai Chi Tao, Yang Shu Chuang, T. V. Soong, Chao Tai Wen, Wu Tsz Huei, Chang Ching Kiang, Li Shih Tseng, Tsai Yuen Pei, Yu Ying Fun, Lin Sen, Wang Chung Huei, Shao Li Tsze, with, as substitutes, Li Weng Fang, Shao Yuan Chun, Chen Li Fu, Wang Po Chun, Chu Chia Hua, H. H. Kung, C. T. Wang, and Hsueh Tuh Pi.

The Ministry of Railways has approved the appointment of Mr. Tuxford to succeed Mr. Clear as engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

SHORTAGES IN HUPEH FUNDS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 6.

Investigation into the handling of funds of the Hupeh Provincial Treasury during the regime of the Kwangsi Clique revealed that of the official funds handled by Chang Chih Peng, $620,000 was unaccountably missing. A certain official has been arrested in this connection.

"TALKIE" PATENTS DISPUTE.

LEGAL BATTLE RAGING.

MANY COUNTRIES INVOLVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5.

The prosecution of the legal battle with regard to the "talkie" apparatus patents is to be pursued in other countries where the Western Electric Company's patents are being used, according to a joint statement issued by counsel for the Engl and Klangfilm Tobis Group, after Mr. Justice Romer had postponed the suit for an injunction.

Paris is specifically mentioned in the statement, where proceedings will be taken, but alleged infringed patents are also being employed in Italy, Spain and Sweden.

Australia is also likely to be involved.

The Western Electric Co. have filed five suits in Berlin to restrict the use of Klangfilm Tobis patents.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

SITUATION EASIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, May 6.

The situation has improved, and an order has been issued prohibiting the collecting of stones and the carrying of any weapons in public.

The total casualties are 21 killed and 200 injured.

MR. MACKAY'S DEATH IN BERLIN.

BRITISH RESIDENTS' DISSATISFACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 5.

The British colony is very dissatisfied with the circumstances of the death of Mr. Mackay, the newspaper correspondent.

It is felt that a searching and impartial inquiry is essential.

According to a Police report, Mackay was warned not to visit the scene of the rioting but was seen in the danger zone throughout the afternoon of May 3. His body was found in Hermannstrasse at 9 p.m.

On the contrary, Reuter's correspondent points out that Mackay was with friends all the afternoon and evening and was last seen alive at 11.30 p.m., when he took a taxi-cab in the Neu Koln District. His body was found at 12.10 a.m., fatally wounded in the stomach.

New Communist Ban.

BERLIN, May 6.

The Prussian Government has ordered the dissolution of the Communist military organisation "Rot front." The ban may possibly be extended throughout the country.

REPARATIONS UNDER DISCUSSION.

FRENCH OPINION OF NEW SCHEME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 5.

French circles state that Mr. Young's scheme provides for the German payment of an annuity of 2,060 million gold marks (compared with the creditor Powers' proposal of 2,200 million) for 37 years.

War debts would, moreover, be covered while necessary by Reich payments out of parts of profit of the projected International Bank.

It is understood that the German reservations are of a political character and aim at safeguarding Germany's future engagements relative to the carrying out of the scheme.

PEPING STUDENT STRIKE SETTLED.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 6.

The strike of the students of the Peiyang University has been settled as the Ministry of Finance has set aside $200,000 from the Belgian share of the Boxer Indemnity for the repairs of the University Buildings.

FENG CONDEMNS SUN LIANG CHENG.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 6.

Hsueh Tuh Pi, who has just returned to Nanking after a visit to Feng Yu Hsiang, said that Feng condemned Sun Liang Cheng for evacuating Taian.

HOPES GROWING AT GENEVA.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF GOOD-WILL.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 6.

At the meeting of the Disarmament Committee, when the discussion turned on Naval armaments, Viscount Sato moved an adjournment in order to give the interested Governments time carefully to examine the American proposals, with which he promised the most sincere Japanese co-operation.

Lord Cushendun supporting the motion, pointed out that the specific American proposals were not yet available, and would require time for consideration when received. He added however, "We have reached a point where instead of almost despairing we are most hopeful of reaching an agreement."

A Complex Problem.

Mr. Gibson, in concurring, said that nothing was more favourable to the progress of the work than the present atmosphere of enthusiasm and goodwill.

"We must progress as fast as is consistent with a sound and effective handling of an important and complex problem, without jeopardising developments through precipitately entering into discussions for which any interested Powers are not prepared."

The Committee agreed to postpone the consideration of Naval armaments until the next Session.

"Well Begun—Half Done."

"Well begun is half done" was the dictum of the Chairman, when winding up the session of the Preparatory Committee.

He declared that the results obtained would clear the air and promote the work of Disarmament. What had hitherto not been achieved would be obtained through the Disarmament Conference proper.

ECHO OF MEXICAN REVOLT.

A NEW YORK SENSATION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, May 5.

There was a dramatic echo of the Mexican Revolution here to-day, when four men were arrested in a hotel by secret police.

The arrested men were two Mexicans and two American (United States) ex-Government officials who had been employed at El Paso, Texas, and who were found in possession of gold banknotes, cheques and stocks to the value of $140,000.

These cheques and stocks are alleged to be part of loot seized by Mexican rebels from banks at Chihuahua.

It is stated that one of the Mexicans was formerly a paymaster in the rebel forces at Juarez.

WHISKY BOTTLE'S LONG TRIP

PROBLEMS OF "DEEP SEA CURRENTS.

There are 494 ships sailing the seven seas that throw whisky bottles overboard every day; and they are not Prohibition ships.

Every one flies either the White Ensign of the Royal Navy or the Red of the British Mercantile Marine.

The layman might think the contents of the bottles very dry. Each contains a Drift Bottle Paper, which is Form 955 in the list of official publications issued by the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry. The finder is not rewarded, but he gets his postage refunded.

2,500-Miles Voyage.

The object is to solve the problem of deep-sea currents. One of the papers, which recovered was thrown overboard from the steamship Welsh City in Lat. 3.55 south, on October 7, 1927. This is in the most desolate part of the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 miles north of Fiji.

It was returned to London, after having been 434 days at sea, from North Queensland, about 2,500 miles away.

It is by piecing together the records of such floating messages that the weather wizards hope one day to make navigation an exact science.

A drift bottle has been picked up at La Courbe, a small seaside resort a few miles from Rochfort, in the Bay of Biscay. The paper in it states that it was thrown into the sea near New York on July 20, 1927, by Captain George Berry, of the White Star liner Celtic, which was wrecked on the south of Ireland last December.

PRINCE HENRY IN JAPAN.

BRILLIANT MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

VIGOROUS EARL OF AIRLIE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 6.

Brilliant weather attended the Duke of Gloucester's visit to the Cavalry school at Narashino, where he spent an interesting day, gaining first-hand impressions of Japanese military efficiency.

The programme included an exhibition of horsemanship, fencing, and bayonet-fighting.

Afterwards the Duke lunched with the War Minister, and stayed to watch a cavalry encounter in which both mounted and dismounted cavalry, besides artillery, armoured cars, and aircraft participated.

The climax was a spectacular cavalry charge across the open moors to the accompaniment of machine-gun fire, booming of guns, and bombing by aircraft.

At Prince Henry's request the programme was extended so as to include the inspection of stables.

The Lighter Side.

An unrehearsed incident which caused much amusement was seen when the Duke, after watching a sword-cutting test on damp straw trusses with a heavy two-handed sword, requested Lord Airlie to have a try. The Earl, who is most powerfully built, wielded the sword with great vigour, and cut the truss deeply, but bent the sword, as special skill is required to cut with the Japanese style of sword without bending it.

The Earl of Airlie, knowing how highly the Japanese prize their swords was most apologetic, but the owner, amidst much laughter, put him at his ease by promising to present it to him as a souvenir.

Crowds of Sightseers.

Except for short stretches in the rural district crowds two or three deep lined almost the whole route of 25 miles, on both sides, both going and returning. Parties of school-children waved British and Japanese paper flags, and even picturesque old thatched farms, hamlets, and village shrines were beflagged.

There was an interesting contrast between the townsmen's and peasantry's welcome. Both were equally sincere, but the former "Banzaied" vociferously, whilst the latter stood with head bowed in respectful silence in accordance with the custom of old Japan.

In the evening a banquet is to held at the British Embassy.

THE GARTER MISSION.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

From the Japanese Consul-General we have received the following text of the Imperial Rescript addressed by H.M. the Emperor of Japan to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester when the Insignia of the Garter was presented by H.R.H., with an autograph letter of H.M. the King, on the 3rd inst., at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo:—

"It is with sincere pleasure and feelings of high gratification that I welcome Your Royal Highness here in order to receive from your hands the Insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter conferred upon me by His Majesty the King of England, your august father.

"I esteem it a high honour to be a member of this most ancient and illustrious Order of Knighthood, as my father, the Emperor Taisho, and my grandfather, the Emperor Meiji, were before me. I regard it not only as a historic symbol of chivalry, but as a signal mark of the deep and unchanging friendship which His Majesty has always shown towards myself and my House.

"I ask Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty the King an expression of my profound appreciation of the high distinction he has bestowed upon me and the manner in which he has thought fit to confer it. I would ask you also to assure His Majesty of the warm sentiments of friendship and esteem which I cherish towards him and the Royal House of England. To this I would add my heartfelt wishes for his speedy restoration to complete health."

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES IN BRITAIN.

MR. BALDWIN'S REVIEW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5.

Party headquarters are displaying intense activity in view of the dissolution of Parliament next Friday. Proof of the busy deliberations within the four corners of political associations and committee rooms is afforded by the fact that arrangements have already been made to nominate 1,685 candidates for 615 seats.

This is a new record. Of the 1,685 aspirants 582 are Conservatives, 559 Labour adherents, 493 Liberals, 24 Communists and 27 other parties.

A few additions or withdrawals may be expected by nomination day, but there is only likely to be eight unopposed returns, including the Speaker (Capt. Fitzroy), and two solidly Conservative seats in a city of London constituency.

Women continue to increase the lead over men in the latest returns lodged of voters on the new register, the figures now being women 8,185,710 and men 7,233,928.

"Red" Opposes Sir John Simon.

The Communists of the West Riding of Yorkshire have chosen S. Asmani, President of the Indian Trades Union Congress who is at present awaiting trial at Meerut, India, on a charge of sedition, to oppose Sir John Simon in the Spen Valley constituency at the Geneva Election.

Another Indian Communist, Upadych, will represent Asmani at Spen Valley throughout the campaign.

The Radio.

According to a British Wireless message, broadcasting is playing, and will continue to play an important part in the contest. Conservative, Labour and Liberal spokesmen have used the microphone during the last few weeks and arrangements have been made for representatives of each of the three parties to broadcast a special address to women.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin, the three party leaders, will speak on May 27, 28 and 29, respectively, all delivering messages to voters prior to polling on May 30.

One in every three houses in the country has wireless and it is estimated that the listeners will number 20,000,000.

Government's Work.

The Prime Minister, reviewing the work of his administration, says that in spite of the industrial troubles of 1926, which cost taxpayers £80,000,000, trade is now more prosperous than at any time since the war.

As indications of improvement he states that 78 coal mines re-opened this year and he points to the shipbuilding revival, to the increase in national trading profit from £83,000,000 to £149,000,000 during the past four years and to the fact that 600,000 more people are working than in 1924.

Since that date 800,000 houses were erected, and social legislation passed including the extension of Old Age Pensions to insured persons at 65 instead of 70.

Labour Support From Chicago!

CHICAGO, May 6.

The Socialist Party Executive has issued an appeal for election funds for the British Labour Party.

DEADLY MEASLES.

OLD TRADITIONS WHICH HAMPER DOCTORS.

"It is important to realise that measles kills more people than scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever put together. It is a dangerous disease, not a mild, trivial one," states a weekly bulletin of the Central Council for Health Education, which is issued by arrangement with the Ministry of Health and the General Medical Council.

Apart from deaths, there is a great deal of damage to the child from an attack of measles, it is stated. All sorts of weaknesses may be left, and lead to tuberculosis, lung trouble, kidney disease, and other disabilities.

The stupid practice when measles breaks out in a family of deliberately allowing the case and the other children to be together, on the plea that it is as well for all of them to have it at the same time, cannot be too strongly condemned. The later in childhood we can postpone the attack the less dangerous it is likely to be.

When an outbreak occurs there is absolute need for fresh air and ventilation, the cases require daily washing (the idea that you "drive the rash in" if you wash a measles case lingers on), and there is need for care of the eyes, ears, mouth, and throat.

BRITISH "OPEN" STARTS.

GREATEST IN HISTORY.

STRONG AMERICAN CHALLENGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EDINBURGH, May 6.

What promises to be one of the greatest Open Championships in history opened in half a gale, at Muirfield links to-day, with 242 of the world's greatest golfers competing. This includes the strongest American contingent ever seen over here, numbering sixteen.

The recent victory of Britain in the Ryder Cup has greatly enhanced the interest in the Anglo-American duel. American favourites are Walter Hagen, the holder, or the "baby" American player Horton Smith, whilst of the English players Duncan and Charles Whitcombe are most fancied after their Ryder Cup experience in a wind and with 10,000 present.

Elaborate preparations have been made for a record crowd. At the end of the 36 holes' Qualifying Competition one hundred players plus all those who may tie for the hundredth place will play 72 holes in the Championship Proper. One round each will be played on Wednesday and Thursday, and two on Friday.

Early Returns.

Contrasting with the best of the early returns namely by the Americans Von Elm, Cruickshank, the Argentinian Jurado and Reginald Whitcombe with 73's, was an American amateur's 101 made up of 5, 6, and 7's, with one eleven.

BEQUESTS OF A PRINCESS.

LEGAL DISPUTE THREATENED.

GROCER'S DAUGHTER.

Princess Clara Hatzfeldt, who died in London last December, and who inherited a large fortune from Mr. Collis P. Huntingdon, the American railway magnate, who adopted her, has left almost £150,000 to her English friends.

Her wealth has been estimated at several millions, but she inherited probably little more than £1,200,000. She was the daughter of Edward Prentice, a Californian grocer.

Commander Philip Champion de Crespigny, second son of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, is the chief beneficiary, with £100,000 in cash and stock holdings. Mr. H. Beauchamp Harrison, who was confidential secretary to the princess and her husband for many years, will receive £30,000, as well as jewels, furniture, and stock.

Boy of Eighteen.

The sum of £8,000 is left to Viscount Selby—the present peer, a boy of eighteen, is the grandson of the late Mr. Speaker Gully, and succeeded his father in 1923—and £3,000 is left to Mr. H. Chalmers Roberts and to Major Maitland Kersey, D.S.O.

Major Kersey has had an adventurous life. He was in the Klondike during the gold rush days, and won his D.S.O. in the South African war with the 15th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, which he finally commanded. He has been manager-in-chief of the ocean services of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and New York manager for the White Star Line.

Princess Clara Hatzfeldt only obtained her inheritance from Mr. Huntingdom after a prolonged and expensive lawsuit, and a message from New York states that her own will is to be contested by her nephew, Mr. E. Whitman Prentice, a San Francisco business man.

Other beneficiaries are Mr. Joseph D. Redding, of San Francisco, £5,000, and Baroness Alliotti, of Villano, Italy, and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, of Washington, £4,000 each.

The princess married Prince Francis von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, son of the head of one of the oldest German families, in 1889.

The princess was a strikingly handsome woman, and was renowned for her exquisite clothes. She had a house in Berkeley Square, and rented Lord Cowley's place, Draycott, in Wiltshire, where she entertained lavishly. She was noted for her cotillons; and at one, given in 1904, she bought up for one of the figures all the china animals at a Danish china shop in which Queen Alexandra took a keen interest.

She lived chiefly in the south of France during the last years of her life, and had renewed her American citizenship after her husband's death.

Telegrams in Brief

It is stated that as the result of a series of violent earthquakes in North-East Persia, over 2,000 persons have been killed, and countless others injured. The majority of the casualties occurred, it appears at Khorassan. Several villages in the region have been completely obliterated and the disturbances continue.

Sir Hubert Wilkins, the Arctic and Antarctic explorer, has landed at Plymouth. On his last Antarctic trip Wilkins explored 1,200 miles of coast line, discovering 20 islands, two channels and one strait. He returns to the Antarctic next September when he hopes, with aeroplanes, to explore 2,500 miles of coastline between Grahamsland and Ross Sea.

Plans have just been completed for the construction of the world's highest building in Chicago. It is to consist of 75 storeys and is to be built for the Railroads and Air Rights Corporation. It will be 1,002 feet high, or a few feet higher than the Eiffel Tower. It is planned that the building shall include a garage with accommodation for 1,000 motor-cars, and Turkish baths.

The Swedish destroyer Ehrenskold has brought back to England the body of Sir John Tudor Vaughan, British Minister to Sweden, who died suddenly a few days ago. The Ehrenskold was met by the two British destroyers, Trinidad and Teazer, and escorted into harbour.

H.M. the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyasaland Protectorate, in succession to Sir Charles Bowring, whose period of office will shortly expire.

Steady rain all over Britain has broken a prolonged drought, which had become a matter of acute anxiety to the farmers. The wettest place has been Bognor. Greasy roads involved heavy week-end motor traffic in many smashes, due to skids. Six motorists have been killed and many injured.

President Hoover, long a patron of motion pictures, has abandoned the silent drama for the "talkies" it was revealed when newspapermen learned the President has ordered equipment for sound pictures to be installed in the White House.

A subterranean lake has been discovered near the town of Kutais in the Caucasus The discovery was made during the construction of a railway tunnel. A Press report states that eyeless fish were found in the lake and that a scientific commission will shortly make investigations.

The Polish Ambassador at Moscow, M. Patek, formerly Poland's representative at Tokyo, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Rumanian Order of the Crown in recognition of his meritorious work in bringing about Rumania's participation in Litvinow Eastern anti-war protocol.

The Soviet Government Central Economic Council has decided to enlarge the recently instituted naphtha pipe line from Grosny to Tuapse from its present capacity of one million tons to 1.5 millions in order to facilitate the increase of naphtha exports. For this purpose five new pumping stations will have to be built.

The first dirigible manufactured wholly in Japan is being assembled at the Kasumigaura naval aerodrome, near Tsuchiura.

Unusually cold weather for the time of the year in Japan is attacking the northern districts. There have been heavy snowfalls in several prefectures, damaging mulberry crops and spoiling cherry blossom.

RICH BUT HOMELESS.

WEALTHY MAN WHO SLEPT IN BILLIARDS ROOMS.

Known as a rich man who had a strong objection to a fixed home and used to sleep mainly in billiards rooms, and strange philanthropist of the East End has died in St. Peter's Hospital, London.

Though he had spent thousands of pounds in the last twelve months, even his many friends, who knew him as "Ike Samuels," never knew him to have a definite address.

He spent his money as quickly as he accumulated it, and used to walk about with £100 notes in a pocket inside his waistcoat. He never used a bank and, although he carried so much money about with him, he was never robbed. To the poor of the East End he was very generous, and he never refused anybody down and out who approached him for the price of a night's lodging.

Especially in Aldgate and Whitechapel was he a popular figure, as cheerful as he was generous, and one of his chief recreations was to watch the boxing at Premierland.

About four years ago he broke a leg in a street accident, and this undermined his health.

Taking chances was his speciality. He used to say he made his money in this way and lost it by the same method.

SHANGHAI SPRING MEETING.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Yesterday was the opening day of the Shanghai Spring meeting.

Among the most successful jockeys were: Messrs. Judah two wins, Dallas 2 wins, a second and 2 thirds, Brand 2 wins and a second, Harris 2 wins and a third. Needa, 1 win and 3 thirds and Haimovitch 5 seconds.

All the records were left intact.

The results, for which we are indebted, as usual for this event, to the Hong Kong Club, are as follows:—

Race 1.—Weihaiwei Handicap: Seven Furlongs.

Nationalist II.....(Mr. Judah) 1
Bendor (Mr. Haimovitch) 2
Spearmint (Mr. Dallas) 3
Time: 1min. 48secs.
Record: 1min. 43.4-5secs.

2.—The Hart Legacy Cup: Half a Mile.

Poppyland (Mr. Dallas) 1
Nitt (Mr. Hill) 2
Wedding Eve...(Mr. Haimovitch) 3
Time: 58secs.
Record: 55.3-5secs.

3.—The Hong Kong Plate: Seven Furlongs.

Dare Devil (Mr. Dallas) 1
Shorting McGee...(Mr. Maitland) 2
White Rose-Mary...(Mr. Collaco) 3
Time: 1min. 53.2-5secs.
Record: 1min. 45.2-5secs.

4.—The Plate: ½ Mile.

King Bee.....(Mr. Collaco) 1
Unity Eve.....(Mr. Haimovitch) 2
Glengyle (Mr. Needa) 3
Time: 1min. 34.2-5secs.
Record: 1min. 27.1-5secs.

5.—The American Challenge Cup and Cathay Stakes: 1¼ Miles.

Wheatcroft (Mr. Brand) 1
Busy Bee.....(Mr. Haimovitch) 2
Michigan (Mr. McCann) 2
Time: 2mins. 40.2-5secs.
Record: 2mins. 32.2-5secs.

6.—Flying Handicap "A" Class: One Mile.

Cowboy (Mr. Judah) 1
Tavel (Mr. Brand) 2
Wiki Wiki (Mr. Harris) 3
Time: 2mins. 14.2-5secs.
Record: 2mins. 1sec.

7.—Flying Handicap "B" Class: One Mile.

Reptery (Mr. Jack) 1
Cherrybrook (Mr. McCann) 2
Sunnycroft II. (Mr. Needa) 2
Time: 2mins. 18secs.

8.—The Chinese Cup and Criterion Stakes (Classic): One Mile.

Zanzibar.....(Mr. G. A. Pollock) 1
Quet Eve.....(Mr. Haimovitch) 2
Alligator (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 2mins. 00.4-5secs.
Record: 2mins. 01sec.

9.—The Pou Ma Ting Cup: One Mile.

Le Corsaire.....(Mr. Harris) 1
Banquet Eve...(Mr. Haimovitch) 2
Glenfinnan (Mr. Needa) 3
Time: 2mins. 11.2-5secs.
Record: 2mins. 01sec.

10.—The Nanking Cup: ½ Mile.

Copper (Mr. Harris) 1
Goonland (Mr. Dallas) 2
Poitrel (Mr. Davis) 3
Time: 1min. 36.3-5secs.
Record: 1min. 27.1-5secs.

11.—The Eclipse Stakes: 1¼ Miles.

Glen Dochart.....(Mr. Needa) 1
The Dipper.....(Mr. Hill) 2
Pink Ticket.....(Mr. Dallas) 3
Time: 2mins. 52.3-5secs.
Record: 2mins. 32.2-5secs.

12.—The Tsingtao Cup: Seven Furlongs.

Purple Diamond.....(Mr. Brand) 1
Big Ching.....(Mr. Encarnacao) 2
Keeora (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 1min. 56.4-5secs.
Record: 1min. 45.2-5secs.

13.—Chinwangtao Cup: 1¼ Miles.

Kingcroft (Mr. Reiber) 1
Sparkhill (Mr. Herzberg) 2
Tabby Cat (Mr. Tingle) 3
Time: 2mins. 51.4-5secs.
Record: 2mins. 32.2-5secs.

ELEPHANT VANISHES TOO SOON.

IN ADVANCE OF MAGICIAN'S WAND.

The calmness of Mary, an elephant, when a trapdoor opened too soon and precipated her into a tank twelve feet below, saved several film artists from injury.

A fairground scene was being taken at the Gainsborough Film Studios at Islington, a central feature being the disappearance of Mary at the wave of a magician's wand. Mary, who weighs two tons and a half and had six people on her back, stepped forward too soon, and the trapdoor tilted, forming a steep slide into the tank. The six people fell off, but fortunately for them Mary kept her balance, planted her feet firmly, and slid along the slope, down which the film artists rolled.

Mary is sedate, and she was not at all upset. She regarded the incident as part of the day's work and remained quiet. It was largely due to this that her mahout and passengers were unhurt.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP—FANLING, MAY 4-5.

G. E. Costello 91—17=74 qualifies.
Other scores:—

O. E. C. Marton	75(scr.)75
R. Young	87—10=77
N. L. Smith	85— 7=78
E. des Vœux	93—14=79
T. C. Monaghan	89— 9=80

LADIES' SECTION.

MRS. PIERCY'S COMPETITION (DEEP WATER BAY).

CONDITIONS:—18 holes match play. Half difference of handicap allowed.

First round to be play by May 21; 2nd round, June 4; 3rd round, June 18; 4th round, July 2, and final round, July 30.

Note.—Players are equally responsible for arranging their matches.

The Draw.

Bye, Lady Marcia Miles and Mrs. Lissaman. Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Parker; Mrs. Haslam and Mrs. Dunnett; Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Beamish; Mrs. Syme Thomson and Mrs. Whyte-Smith; Mrs. Byron and Mrs. Morrison; Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Oliver; Mrs. Pearce and Mrs. Fleming; Mrs. Dovey and Mrs. Tinson; Miss Black and Mrs. Cameron; Mrs. Ware and Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Bown; Mrs. Ross and Miss Dyer. Bye, Mrs. Sherry and Mrs. McEachran.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY HON. MR. T. H. KING, ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.]

Chinese Company.

SQUAD DRILL.

All recruits of the Chinese Company will attend at the Company's Headquarters on Tuesday, May 7, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill under Lce.-Sergt. R43 T'so Chi On. Dress: Mufti.

"FIRST AID TO THE INJURED."

Class for instruction in First Aid will be held at the Company's Headquarters on Wednesday, May 8, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

SIGNALLING.

The Signalling Squad will attend at the Company's Headquarters for practice in Morse and Semaphore under Crown-Sergt. R15 Ow Yeung Kin Heng on Wednesday, May 8, at 6.30 p.m. sharp.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION IN PART II.

The examination in Part II. of Training Course will continue at the Company's Headquarters on Thursday, May 9, at 5.30 p.m. sharp under Chief Inspector H. J. Paterson, Principal of the Police Training School.

Indian Company.

PARADE.

All ranks of the Indian Company will parade at Police Headquarters on Tuesday, May 14, for drill under Sergt. Condon. Fall in at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: White uniform, belt and cap with white cover. No members may be absent from this parade without leave from the Company Commander.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, May 7. Fall in at the Tsimtsatsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, May 9. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

Sharpshooters' Company.

"DEFENDU" CLASS.

The Defendu Class will be discontinued during the Summer months.

(Sd.) W. KENT,
A.S.P., Adjutant.

Hong Kong, May 6, 1929.

DRY BISHOP AND WET POLITICIAN.

REASONS FOR PATRONISING BRITISH VESSEL.

Washington.—The Anti-Saloon League have made public a telegram of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., replying to a radio by Rep. Fiorello LaGuardia, of New York, demanding to know why the prominent dry advocate travelled to Europe aboard a wet British liner instead of a dry American ship.

Bishop Cannon said he chose to journey from New York to Europe on the Olympic because of "considerations of speed, safety, the date of departure from New York and the date of arrival" across the ocean. He reiterated his belief that American vessels should not sell alcoholic beverages.

"BIG BILL" TILDEN'S DEFEAT.

DROPPED FROM U.S. TEAM.

NEW TALENT APPEARS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

In a trial match here, Veterans *v.* Colts, W. T. Tilden and Hunter went down before Hennessey and Van Ryn. Hence, both of them are omitted from the Davis Cup team against Canada, which consists of Hennessey, Lott, Van Ryn and Allison.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

BELGIUM AND DENMARK IN SECOND ROUND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5.

In the first round of the Davis Cup Competition (European Zone) Belgium has eliminated Rumania, winning by three matches to love. The game was played at Brussels.

At Copenhagen, Denmark defeated Chile by three matches to love.

At Athens, Greece eliminated Yugo-Slavia by three matches to *nil*.

BURGLAR OR HAWKER?

EARLY MORNING INCIDENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Arrested by people living at No. 45, Queen's Road West, a Chinese was charged with attempted housebreaking before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday. Evidence was given to show that someone was heard trying to pick the lock of the door at 4.15 a.m. yesterday and that when the door was opened from inside a man was seen to run away. Chase was given and the defendant arrested.

The defendant claimed that he was innocently walking through the street when he was assaulted by the complainants. He claimed he was a hawker on his way to buy bread when the incident occurred.

The defendant was remanded until this morning.

POLICE WITHDRAW PROSECUTION.

THE $40,000 JEWEL ROBBERY.

The man who was arrested on April 15 on a charge of robbery at No. 10, Cassell Road, was discharged when brought before Major C. Willson yesterday at Central Magistracy.

Detective Inspector Shannon, who prosecuted, said that he had no evidence to offer against the defendant and His Worship ordered the man's release.

It will be recalled that money and jewellery valued at $40,000 was stolen from No. 10, Cassell Road on the morning of January 31. The defendant, since his arrest, had been twice remanded.

IMMIGRATION ISSUE IN U.S.A.

Washington.—President Hoover's stand in favour of the repeal of the national origins clause of the Immigration act of 1924 will meet with the disapproval of all true Americans, Senator David Reed, Republican of Pittsburgh, Pa., declared in a speech in the upper house of the Congress.

The Pennsylvania senator, attacking Mr. Hoover's position on the national origins clause, declared this situation is one of the most important of those confronting the Administration.

The President, Senator Reed said, made a great mistake in disposing of the clause in a single line in his message to the Congress April 16. He believed Mr. Hoover is attempting to "choke" consideration of the problem.

Pressure to repeal the national origins clause, Senator Reed believed, is "coming from those who do not realize that we are real Americans, instead of a people of hyphenated citizenship."

The Committee on Immigration of the United States Chamber of Commerce also is attempting to obtain consideration by the annual conference of that body of the national origins clause and has submitted a report opposing it, as it was promulgated by the President.

Mr. Karl De Laittre of Minneapolis, Mich., the chairman of the Committee, gave its reasons for opposing the clause as follows:

"First, our industrial and our social life, our citizens and our foreign-born residents, as well as foreigners abroad who are contemplating coming to this country for permanent residence, have largely adjusted themselves to the present 1890 census quota limit system.

"Second, the putting into effect of any restrictive immigration policy is bound to stir up racial antagonisms without any large commensurate gain to our final purpose which is the building of a homogenous and united nation."

The Immigration Committee of the U.S.C.C.C. submitted a report to this effect last month, De Laittre said.

FUEL FOR MARINE PURPOSES.

MECHANICAL STOKING AND PULVERIZED COAL.

VALUE OF GOOD FIRING.

At the London Institute of Marine Engineers a discussion was held on the relative merits of pulverized fuel and mechanical stoking for marine purposes.

Introducing the subject from the point of view of pulverized fuel, Mr. W. E. Woodeson said there was no method of burning coal that approached the maximum possible theoretical fuel. When a cubic inch of coal was pulverized correctly 200,000,000 particles were produced, and with a total superficial area of combustion dependent upon the ease with which the air had access to the coal, it was obvious that with a correctly designed burner practically complete combustion must take place with the minimum quantity of excess air.

Scotch Boilers.

This ease of perfectly mixing the air and coal together was an advantage which only this system of firing could possibly obtain, as had been proved in the case of existing pulverized fuel plants at sea on Scotch boilers. So far nearly all the trials and experiments with pulverized fuel at sea had been made on Scotch boilers and few, if any, had been carried out on water-tube boilers, but if the results obtained on land were a criterion no doubt need be entertained of ultimate success with water-tube boilers at sea.

Broadly speaking there was no limit to the quality of coal that could be successfully burned in the pulverized form, and while a coal of poor quality did not burn so freely as one containing large number of B.Th.U. and a high percentage of volatiles, the author had yet to find a coal that could not be successfully burned, given the proper conditions. At a recent test on a marine boiler with coal of only 8,500 B.Th.U., and containing 33 per cent. of ash, a thermal efficiency of 90 per cent. was obtained.

One coal could be substituted for another of quite a different character, the only adjustments required being those for controlling the secondary air for combustion—an important point where ships might be calling at different ports and using different types of coal. The manual labour in an all-pulverized fuel ship would be reduced to a minimum.

Fire Slag.

Fires need be cleaned only once per watch, and the operation occupied only 90sec. per furnace, or even less with good coal. Thus steadiness of steaming could be maintained. The supply of coal to any individual furnace could be controlled at will and could be shut off immediately should the vessel be called on to stop or manœuvre. Thus the great losses due to banking with any other system of firing were eliminated, and similarly any increased demand for steam could be quickly met.

Speaking for mechanical stoking, Mr. J. S. Gander said that, as compared with hand firing, it presented the advantages of smokeless combustion, fuel economy, regularity of firing, a saving of labour where more than two boilers were in use, and reduced costs of maintenance. Except for the question of a supply of suitable coal, there was no difference between land and sea installations of mechanical stokers. It was now considered by many people that many powdered fuel plants had been erected which could have been more profitably run by mechanical firing.

In practice many users of pulverized fuel found it more economical to pay a higher price for better qualities, and so also with mechanical stoking. Pulverization was not the only method of burning low-grade fuels, as a chain-grate stoker could burn any grades that could be used by the pulverization method.

The chief objection to pulverized fuel was the emission of fine slag of microscopic size, which was extremely harmful to both plant and animal life. Every effort was being made to prevent this emission, but the problem was difficult, especially in marine installations, where lack of space prevented the erection of special plant. Mechanical stokers appeared to be far cheaper in cost of installation than pulverized fuel plants, and in cost of upkeep there should be little difference between land and marine installations.

The steamship of the future, unless oil fired, would probably either be mechanically fired or would use mechanical stokers. In either case it would be important that alternative hand-firing should be available, and at present several mechanically fired system were arranged in this manner.



THE non-refillable 'Johnnie Walker' bottle is a fine exponent of the 'Safety First' principle. Nothing but 'Johnnie Walker' goes into the bottle—nothing else can come out of it. That's true safety!—for 'Johnnie Walker' is positively guaranteed pure and mature, every drop, everywhere.

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Ch 5/29

RESERVATION OF THE SACRAMENT.

BANNED BY DR. BARNES.

THE PRACTICE "SHALL CEASE."

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) will not in future allow reservation of the Sacrament in the churches of his diocese.

He announced his decision when inducting a new incumbent into the living of St. Barnabas, Ladypool Road.

Dr. Barnes explained that when he inducted the late vicar of St. Barnabas to the living a year after he came to Birmingham as bishop, he adopted an attitude as liberal as he felt he could rightly make it, and asked that there should be no public reservation of the Sacrament, lest in connection therewith there should grow up unauthorised services repudiated at the Reformation.

"Since then," he added, "has come the decision of Parliament—a right decision, as I think—that reservation of the sacred elements shall not be made legal. Had there been no abuses in connection with such reservation, had conditions throughout the Church as a whole been as satisfactory as they are in this particular church and parish, Parliament might, quite possibly, have taken another attitude—a more favourable attitude towards the proposals.

"However, the suggestion was negatived," Dr. Barnes proceeded, "and consequently I feel that for the future, in instituting a new vicar to any parish, I must demand that the practice of reservation shall cease."

Dr. Barnes added that he had already made this demand during a friendly interview with the Parochial Council before endeavouring to find a new vicar for St. Barnabas.

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

TROOPING SEASON, 1929-30.

All soldiers whose engagements (exclusive of the further period of 12 months, when on service beyond the seas, under Section 87 of the Army Act) expire before the dates which follow for their Arm of the Service, will be returned to the United Kingdom during the Trooping Season 1929-30 for discharge or transfer to the Army Reserve, as the case may be as under:—

Royal Artillery ... Nov. 1, 1929.
Royal Corps of Signals " " "
Infantry of the Line " " "
Other Arms of the Service April 1, 1930.

This information is promulgated in advance of the normal procedure in order that the soldiers concerned may have the fullest possible opportunity of making their individual arrangements for return to civil life.

CINEMA NEWS.

"LADIES MUST DRESS" TO-DAY AT QUEEN'S.

Virginia Valli and Lawrence Gray have the leading roles in "Ladies Must Dress," which will be screened to-day and to-morrow at the Queen's Theatre.

Gray plays the part of Miss Valli's fiance, whom she wins by her economic ways and nearly loses by her dowdy way of dressing. Others in the cast are Earle Foxe in the role of the "villain," Hallam Cooley and Nancy Carroll.

FILM ACTRESS'S REAL-LIFE CRIME.

JAPANESE WOMAN SENTENCED.

Tokyo.—A film actress, Mrs. Toyo Takeshita, aged 23 years, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for attempting to murder her husband. The woman, whose stage name is Miss Yoshigo Kagawa, pushed her husband into a canal near Kyoto but the man was rescued before drowning.

SUNDAY CINEMA OPENING AT PORTSMOUTH.

A CURIOUS POSITION.

A curious situation has arisen in Portsmouth in relation to the Sunday opening of picture theatres. All the picture theatre proprietors in the city have received from the Town Clerk a letter, dated March 21, in which he asks them to return their licences to him for rectification, as the form of these is not strictly in accordance with the conditions imposed by the city council when granting the licences.

The Town Clerk reminds holders that in issuing cinema licences the city council imposed a definite condition that picture theatres must not be opened on Sundays, days of public thanksgiving, and fast days. The majority of the cinema proprietors have decided not to return their licences to the Town Clerk and to ask him his authority for his request. Meanwhile Mr. F. J. Spickernell, who is a member of the city corporation, continues to open his picture theatre on Sundays in defiance of the council's ban. As yet no legal proceedings have been taken against him.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.

	Per picul
Hung Chai May	$7.07
Hung Hung To, Unglutinous	6.64
Hung Poo Koy	6.56
Hung Tin Tsz	6.29
No. 3 granulated	3.62
Siam White Brand	3.00
Black Dragon	8.18
Green Elephant	7.73
No. 3 White Glutinous	6.37
Red Seal, White glutinous broken	6.22
Black Seal, Pokmei	5.62
Black Seal, Pokmei granulated	5.40
Blue Seal, No. 3	6.92
Ching Pak Sin, Broken	6.33
Red Seal, No. 1 granulated	5.92
Red Pearl, No. 2 granulated	5.80

Miscellaneous.

No. 24 Coarse granulated sugar	$ 7.43
Groundnut Oil, Fongtze	22.60
Camellia-nut Oil	20.40
Shark's fin, Ting Ou	568.00
Shark's fin, Ching Yik	80.00
No. 1 Awabi, Kum Shan	137.00
Dried Persimmon, Peking	15.00
Bear's paw	8.50

RAW SILK.

NEW YORK PRICES STEADY.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have kindly forwarded us the following letter dated, April 11, from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. of Liverpool.

During the week under review, prices in the New York Market have remained remarkably steady in view of the weakness which has been in evidence in the Japanese Market, the closing prices last night shewing hardly any change on the week.

The New York certificated stock on March 7 was 2,745 bales, made up as follows:—

Grade A	740
" B	725
" C	835
" D	285
" E	105
" F	25
" W	5
" X	15
" Y	*Nil.*
" Z	10

The following price differentials have been fixed for the current month:—

Grade A	Premium	60 cents.
" B	"	25 "
" C	"	12 "
" D	Basis	
" E	Discount	10 "
" F	"	15 "
" W	"	5 "
" X	"	10 "
" Y	Premium	2 "
" Z	Discount	3 "

Grades A to F are unchanged and grades W to Z are reduced 5 cents per lb.

Our American correspondents inform us that Broad Silk Mills are good buyers of silk on a hand to mouth basis but hosiery mills have placed business for four to five months ahead.

The spot demand is particularly good for 20/22 denied and medium grades of 13/15. Importers are holding their prices firm, due to their inability to purchase at lower levels in Japan.

Well maintained prices for spot positions are anticipated, with price differentials gradually increasing over the more distant months.

This is confirmed by cables received from our New York correspondent reading:. Export premium nearby Silk increase over distants: Warm weather helping piece-goods and hosiery retailers.

Close New York last night:—May $4.96, July $4.87, September $4.85.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	Rugby, May 5.
Paris	124.17½
Brussels	34.94
Amsterdam	12.06¾
Berlin	20.47½
Copenhagen	18.20½
Vienna	34.57
Helsingfors	193
Lisbon	108½
Bucharest	815½
Buenos Aires	47 5/16
Shanghai	2/5½
Yokohama	1/10 5/32
New York	4.85 9/32
Geneva	25.19
Milan	92.60½
Stockholm	18.15½
Oslo	18.19½
Prague	164
Madrid	34.99½
Athens	375
Rio	5 57/64
Bombay	1/5 29/32
Hong Kong	1/11¼
Silver (spot)	25 5/16
Silver (forward)	25⅜

HONG KONG IMPORT TRADE.

ACTIVITY IN COTTON GOODS.

In the fortnight, report of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce the following references are made to the import trade:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.

The following reports have been received:—

There has been much activity in the market since the last report, sales having been reported of Brocades, Coloured Stripe and Check Poplins, Shadow Stripe Poplins and Limbries. Deliveries have fallen away badly, due to the lifting of the Japanese Boycott, a considerable quantity of Japanese piece-goods having been sent up-country during the last few days.

In the last fortnight Cotton has slumped heavily and is cheaper now than it has been for many months.

Another report states:

Some fairly large orders for cheap quality cotton Brocades, Woven Check Poplins and Shadow Stripe Limbries have been settled. There is more enquiry for cottons for December/January shipment and some lines have been offered in Lawns and Art Silk Fancies. Manchester prices are a little easier but this is offset by weakness of exchange here. Clearances are difficult on account of tightness of money and fluctuation of Canton money, which is about 30/40 per cent. over Hong Kong.

Woollens.—Buying of woollens is practically over and business has been limited to a few small lines.

Cotton Yarn.—The situation of our market has remained unchanged, and no business has been put through.

Nominal quotations are as follows:—

No. 10s. $170-168. No. 12s. $180-190. No. 16s. $190-195. No. 20s. $195-200.

Arrivals 200 bales. Shipments *nil*. Sales *nil*. Unsold Stock 1,100 bales. Bargains 4,700 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Nothing doing.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 6, 1929.
H.K. Banks	$1,265 buy., 1,212½ s.
Do., London	£134 nom.
Chartered Banks	£19½ buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.	£33 nom.
Do., O.	£15½ nom.
P. & O. Banks	£9½ nom.
East Asia Banks	$90½ nom.
Canton Insurances	$695 buy.
Union Insurances	$385 buy.
North China Ins.	Tls. 160 buy.
Yangtsze Insurance	M. $50 nom.
China Underwriters	$2.20 buy., 2.30 sel.
China Fire Insurances	$295 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	$765 nom.
Douglases	$36 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	$27 buy.
H.K. Tugs	$2½ buy.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$40 buy.
Do. (Def.)	$70 nom.
Shell Transports	98/- nom.
Union Waterboats	$22 nom.
Benguets	$2½ buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	66/3 nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 14 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 7½ nom.
S'hai. Explorations	Tls. 2.90 sel.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 4½ nom.
Banks	$6.65 nom.
Tronoh Mines	17/6 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$121 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	$36 sel.
China Providents	$4.55 buy., 4.65 sel., 4½ sa.
Hongkews	Tls. 178 nom.
New Engineerings	Tls. 5½ buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 125 nom.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 12½ buy.
Oriental Cottons	Tls. 2 buy.
S'hai. Cottons (old)	Tls. 72 sel.
Do. (new)	Tls. 33 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	$8.70 buy., 8½ sa.
H.K. Lands	$62 buy.
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 143 nom.
Humphreys Estates	$14.35 nom.
H.K. Realties	$8.35 nom.
H.K. Tramways	$18.60 buy., 18½ sel.
Peak Trams (old)	$12½ buy.
Do. (new)	$6.80 nom.
Star Ferries	$66½ buy., 67 sel.
China Lights	$13.80 x. div. buy.
H.K. Electrics	$57½ buy., 57½ sel.
Macao Electrics	$26½ nom.
Sandakan Lights	$2½ sel.
Telephones	$7 buy., 7.15 sel.
China Buses	Tls. 14 buy.
Singapore Tractions	11/8 nom.
Do. (Pref.)	16/8 buy.
China Sugars	$1 nom.
Malabon Sugars	$27 buy.
Canton Ices	$1.80 buy.
Cements (combined)	$8.10 buy., 8.30 sel.
Do. (old)	$7.80 nom.
Do. (new)	$1.40 nom.
H.K. Ropes	$8½ nom.
United Asbestos	$5 buy.
Dairy Farms	$19½ sel.
Watsons	$18.20 nom.
Der A. Wings	80 cts. buy.
Lane Crawfords	$2 sel.
Mackintoshs	$18 buy.
Sinceres	$11.80 buy.
Wm. Powells	$3.65 nom.
H.K. Amusements	$30½ nom.
H.K. Constructions	$1½ sel.
S'gua. Indus. G.S. Bonds	66½% buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	5% prem. buy.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PROTEST TO NANKING GOVERNMENT.

SHANGHAI, May 1.

The Kuo Wen News agency has published a long statement by the Amalgamated Chinese Chamber of Commerce, on the quarrel between the Shanghai Chamber and the Boycott Society and local Kuomintang. It takes the form of a memorandum to the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, the State Council, the Central Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, and is in part as follows:—

Deprived of Property and Speech.

"The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has been deprived of all liberty of speech, and protection of its property and has even been prevented by the local office of the Kuomintang from having advertisements inserted in the newspapers to give its side of the affair to the public but because of Mr. Yeh Chu Tsang's commission to Shanghai (to investigate the matter) the Chamber has made a report to you laying out the simple facts of the matter for your judgment. We, the National Amalgamated Association of Chambers of Commerce, do not intend to duplicate the General Chamber's reports on facts which are as they have stated but we would, in addition, call your attention to the following points:—

The Central Headquarters of the Party and the Central State Council had, only on April 20, promulgated a mandate assuring the personal safety and property of the people, but the Citizens National Salvation Association (i.e., boycott society) of the Shanghai Branch of the Kuomintang seized the use of the buildings of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce on April 22 only two days after the said mandate of the Central Government was promulgated.

Secondly, the Citizens National Salvation Association is a subsidiary organ of the Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang and its principle authorities are the executive chiefs of the local Kuomintang, who are supposed to understand the rules and regulations of the Party and should be held responsible to the laws of the country. But these persons, who are supposed to guide others, caused a mob of several hundred to attack the Chamber of Commerce in a riot. This is a disgrace to the local branch of the Party which requires your attention.

Intimidating the Press.

Thirdly, the censorship of telegrams and press is adopted by the Government and the Party in time of martial law and employed against enemies and reactionary elements in Society. The local Kuomintang, sensitive to its own faults prevent the newspapers from inserting statements of the Chamber, and published a one-sided story of the situation.

"Fourthly, whether or not the Chambers of Commerce in China should be abolished is for the Central Executives of the Party and the Government to decide, but the Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang persistently calls on the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour to seal up the Chamber and force it out of existence.

Finally, the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce is a legal body and not a number of individuals. The local branch of the Kuomintang select Messrs. Feng Shao Shan, Lin Kang Hou and Zao Ching Ching, presiding group of the Standing Committee of the Executive Council of the Chamber and single them out for attack. They must have untoward reasons for attacking these individuals separately. We hope that you will soon decide the matter."

The Merchants' Strike.

Yesterday's news, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, was that the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce have decided to limit their strike to Shanghai. It is added that unless Nanking gives the Chamber satisfaction, the Chinese Bankers Association and the Native Bankers' Guild will suspend business, thus tying up the money market.

MR COOLIDGE'S "QUIET" THOUGHTS.

DOUBTS ABOUT "BIG STICK."

Philadelphia.—Modern nations find there is greater national security in having a "moderate-sided military establishment which menaces nobody, rather than in maintaining great forces which are a menace to all other nations," Mr. Calvin Coolidge, former president of the United States, declares in an article published in the May issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, a monthly magazine of the Curtis group.

The article, the second to appear in the magazine by the ex-president, has been released to the United Press.

The days are past, Mr. Coolidge asserts, when any nation can claim to control the sea.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO.

CAPITAL INCREASED TO $5,000,000.

The China Light and Power Co. (1918), Ltd., is increasing its capital from $3,600,000 to $5,000,000 and four resolutions authorising this move were passed on an extraordinary meeting held in Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s offices, St. George's Building. The Chairman, Mr. R. G. Shewan, proposed each of the following resolutions. They were seconded, respectively, by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. Allan Keith and Mr. A. H. Rumjahn, and carried unanimously.

1.—That the authorised capital of the company (which is now $3,600,000 divided into 720,000 shares of the nominal value of $5 each, the whole of which have been issued) be increased to $5,000,000 by the creation of 280,000 additional shares of the nominal value of $5 each ranking as from date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued capital.

2.—That 80,000 of the said 280,000 additional shares be offered forthwith in the first instance (in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of nine existing shares held by them respectively) to the members of the company who on the 6th day of May, 1929, are registered in the company's share register as the holders of the said 720,000 shares at par and so that on acceptance of the offer the full nominal amount of $5 due in respect of each such share taken up shall be paid out not later than the 4th day of July, 1929.

And that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by the member on behalf of himself or his nominee will be deemed to be declined, and that the directors of the company be at liberty to fix such time and to extend it to such date or dates and upon such terms as they may think fit, And further that any of the said 80,000 shares which shall not be taken up by the company's shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such time or times and upon such terms at the company's directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

3.—That no shareholders shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any odd share or shares held by such shareholders.

4.—That the remaining 200,000 of the said 280,000 additional shares be issued in such manner at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the company's directors in their absolute discretion shall think fit.

Those present were: Mr. R. G. Shewan (in the chair), the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. A. da Roza (directors), Mr. Noel Braga (secretary), and Messrs. Allan Keith, J. Toppin, F. J. Tavares, A. A. Botelho, Tse Tsan Tai, A. H. Rumjahn, R. Pestonji, W. G. Lawson, F. A. Xavier, Tang Hung Ka, Capt. C. B. Riggs, and Capt. R. D. Thomas (shareholders).

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

New York, April 29.

Market Firm.
Business done, 3,272,840 Shares.

Stock	Previous Price.	Latest Price.
Alleghany Corporation	34½	33½
Allied Chem. & Dye (Com.)	280	278
American Can	141½	139½
American C. W. P. "A"	24½	24
American Smelting	105	104½
American Tel. & Tel. (Com.)	232½	230½
American Tobacco "B"	164	164½
Anaconda Copper	142½	142½
Andes Copper	63	63½
Amour & Co., "A"	12½	12½
Atlantic Refining	58½	57½
Associated Gas & Elec.	64½	64½
Baltimore & Ohio	121	121
Bank of Montreal	341	354
Bethlehem Steel (Com.)	111½	109½
Calumet & Hecla	45½	45½
Canadian Pacific Railway	240	238½
Chicago Northwestern	84	83½
Chrysler	95½	93½
Columbia Graphaphone	84½	81½
Coty, Incorporated	63½	63
Davison Chemical	57	56
Dry Docks	19½	19½
Du Pont de Nemours	178½	177½
Fox Film "A"	91½	89½
General Electric	240	238½
General Motors	84½	83½
General Rly. Signal	107	106
Gold Dust	64½	63½
Goodrich Rubber	84	82½
Granby Consolidated	84	84
Great Western Sugar	37½	37½
Haygart Corporation	72½	70½
International Cement (Com.)	Unq.	86½
International Harvester Co.	106½	108½
International Match, Pfd.	82	81
International Nickel (Com.)	48½	48
International Printers Ink	52	Unq.
International Prod. (Com.)	10½	10½
Johns Manville	132	130
Kelvinator	16½	16½
Kennecott Copper	90½	91½
Lehigh Valley	89	Unq.
Liggett & Myers "B"	87½	87½
Mack Trucks	103½	103½
Madison Square Garden	18½	18½
Maryland Oil	40½	40
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	83½	83½
Montgomery Ward	126½	124½
National Dairy Products	131½	132½
National Distillers (Pfd.)	84½	83½
Nevada Consolidated Copper	47½	48½
New York Central	184½	184

(*Continued on next Column*).

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

DEBENTURES ARE IN DEMAND.

SHANGHAI, May 1.

Industrials opened quiet with very little business recorded during the day. Ewo Mills changed hands at Tls. 12.70 June and Shanghai Docks at Tls. 128.50 June. New Engineering Ordinary were negotiated at Tls. 5.75 cash and Shanghai Cottons (New) at Tls. 35. Waterworks Fittings also changed hands at Tls. 1.17½.

Rubber.—Prices in London and New York are slowly declining and this action is reflected in the local share market. Chemors found buyers at Tls. 1.45 and Tls. 1.42½. Repahs at Tls. 1.05 and Langkats at Tls. 8.25. Otherwise the market remains neglected.

Greyhounds. — Canidromes were recorded at $215-cum founders, which is the first business put through for some time and S.I.G.S. also changed hands at $16.25. G.R.A.'s are wanted but buyers so far are not prepared to pay the price of $24.

Debentures. — The market is steadily advancing and S.M.C. 7 per cent. have crossed the par mark, business having been done at Tls. 101. 6 per cent. were also done at Tls. 99½ and 5½ at Tls. 95. F.M.C. and American Club debentures are rising also.

Northern American Aviation	16¼	16½
Northern Pacific Rly.	103½	101½
Packard Motor (Com.)	132½	131½
Pennsylvania Railway	82¼	82½
Phillips Petroleum	42½	42½
Radio Corp. of America	106¾	105½
Reading Railway	102	102
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	55½	Unq.
Rock Island Railway	124	123½
Shell Union Oil	29¾	29½
Southern Pacific Railway	127½	127
Standard Gas & Elec. (Com.)	86	86½
Standard Oil of N. J.	58½	57½
Standard Oil of New York	42½	42½
Texas Corporation (Com.)	65	64½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	82½	80½
Timken Roller Bearing	82½	82
Union Carbide & Carbon	242	242½
Union Pacific Railway	217½	218
U.S. Leather "A"	45	45
U.S. Realty & Improve Co.	92½	91½
U.S. Steel	186½	187½
Vacuum Oil	125½	125½
Vanadium	94	94
Warner-Quinlan (Com.)	33½	34½
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com.)	157	154½
Willys Overland	24	22½
Wright Aeronautical	255	257½
Call Money	Unq.	15%

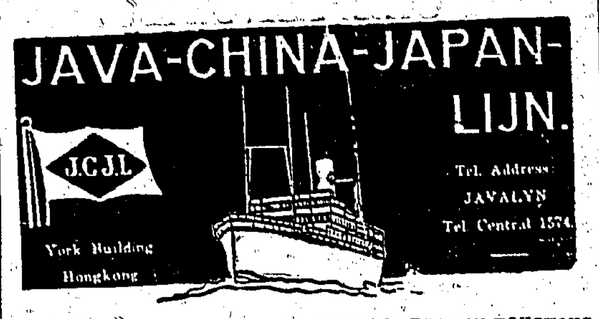
ASTRIDE OR ASIDE?

The outcry against the directors of the Richmond Royal Show for their action in placing what was supposed to be a ban upon riding astride by ladies in the various saddle classes and parades in the old Deer Park on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 13, 14, and 15, seems to have been based on a misapprehension. As Mr. Capel-Smith, the secretary of the Richmond Horse Show Society, has made clear, all that has been done is to make it a condition that in the two classes for ladies' hacks and hunters ridden by ladies and judged by ladies, and in the formal parades, side-saddles only shall be used. In comparing like with like it makes the work of judging much more simple and satisfactory to have all the competitors mounted in the same fashion, and no one can deny that the side-saddle position, when properly acquired, is incomparably more graceful and effective than riding astride by women.

It must be remembered that both the Richmond Horse Show and the International Horse Show at Olympia are, like the Royal Race Meeting at Ascot, which they precede and succeed, great social events of the London season, patronised and visited by the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family, to whom it is due as a matter of respect that there should be a certain amount of formality and uniformity, especially when the judging of the particular classes and the parades take place in the presence of their Majesties.

The writer was certainly under the impression that the rule as to the use of side-saddles only in the cases specified, was already in force at Richmond, as it certainly is at Olympia, and also at the Aldershot Command Horse Show and at the Dublin Summer Show at Ballsridge. It is no more unreasonable than to make it a condition in the case of other classes or parades that military uniforms or orthodox hunting kit shall be worn. In all the other riding classes, including, of course, those for children of both sexes, there is complete freedom of action.

The question as to which is the safer and better of the two styles of riding has not been raised. There is, however, no doubt that the present riding habits for ladies, which are little more than well cut and contrived aprons, are much safer than the long voluminous all-round habits worn by our grandmothers.



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TJILEBOET	Dalny, K'lung, & Amoy	In Harbour	8th May, 4 p.m	Manila, M'ksar, & Soerabaia
TJISONDARI	S'hai. & Amoy	13th May	15th May, 4 p.m.	Batavia
TJIKINI	Dalny, K'lung, & Amoy	20th May	22nd May, 4 p.m.	Manila, M'ksar, & Soerabaia
TJIKEMBANG	S'hai. & Amoy	23rd May	25th May, 4 p.m.	Batavia
TJIMANOEK	Dalny, K'lung, & Amoy	3rd June	5th June, 1 p.m.	Manila, M'ksar, & Soerabaia
TJIKARANG	S'hai. & Amoy	3rd June	5th June, 4 p.m.	Batavia

NORTH BOUND.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave on or about	For
TJIKEMBANG	Batavia	11th May	13th May	Amoy & S'hai.
TJISALAK	Java, Makassar	15th May	18th May	Amoy & N. China
TJIKARANG	Batavia	22nd May	24th May	Amoy & S'hai.
TJITAROEM	Java, Makassar	29th May	1st June	Amoy & N. China
TJISAROEA	Batavia	1st June	3rd June	Amoy & S'hai.
TJILEBOET	Java, Makassar	12th June	15th June	Amoy & S'hai.
TJISONDARI	Batavia	12th June	14th June	Amoy & S'hai.

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PRINCESS FAZIL AND CLEMENCEAU.

"A PURRING TOMCAT AND A DEAR!"

SHAKEN BY DEATHS OF FOCH AND HERRICK.

"THE TIGER" IN PEACEFUL RETIREMENT.

[Exclusive to "The Daily Press."]

Princess Ali Fazil, United Press staff correspondent, contributes the following article:—

"His Claws Are Worn."

Clemenceau is not an old Tiger, he is a purring tomcat. If it would not be mixing my comparisons I would call him a dear, because in his second youth is becoming frankly sweet.

At 87, the Old Tiger's claws are worn. He is no longer the surly politician, the curt grump possessed of a sarcastic tongue with which to give enemies verbal lashings. He is a really agreeable old gentleman awaiting his rendezvous with death.

Most Feared Man in France.

Fifty years ago, Clemenceau was the most feared man in France. He was dreaming of power, he was dreaming of taking revenue on the German Empire. He gloried in the fact that he had no friends: he wanted none, for friends, he said, were millstones around a politician's neck. But that was fifty years ago and half a century has changed things.

To-day Clemenceau is beloved of France. In his tiny flat near the American Embassy he works and sleeps, alternately, through the day and night. When Clemenceau follows Foch and Herrick, France will mourn him as her greatest citizen of the present century.

Clemenceau does not fear death. He faces it with the same bravery he displayed many times during more than a half century of public life when he stood up fighting before the French Chamber and challenged the Deputies to dare dispute his word! But there is no question, he has been severely shaken by the rapid deaths of two men whom he greatly admired and loved.

Tragedy of Old Age.

"It is the tragedy of old age that we must see our friends go before us," he told me when I went to him to break the news of the death of Ambassador Herrick.

It was evident that the old warrior was shocked by the news, but it was just like him to show no outward sign of it. He would undoubtedly show no trace of emotion if his doctor some day would tell him that he had only an hour more to live.

It is the tragedy of humanity that men grow old and die. Clemenceau should live forever, for he is a patriot stamped of the die of which France possesses few. At 87 he is still as mentally alert and as intelligent as he was a half century before. He has a knack of reading thoughts and even before you speak, he often stops you by saying:

"Yes, I know what you are going to say, but I have nothing to say on that subject."

He has a sort of inborn distrust of newspaper men, probably the natural result of the many diatribes that have been written in the press against him. Having been a reporter, and an editor himself, he knows the game from the inside out. But, in his old age, he has even softened toward reporters and instead of shouting denials at them as in the old days, he purrs at them, smiles, disposes of a few epigrams and sends them on their way happy.

No "Encores" Granted.

"My daughter, you shouldn't be condemned to newspaper work," Clemenceau told me, and in an almost fatherly fashion, took my arm and led me into his study. He dodged like an acrobatic dancer around the questions I put to him, and made general use of his stock phrase "I never talk for publication. If I have anything worth while to say I shall write it in my memories, and they shall be burned the day I die."

Then he smiles sort of victoriously.

But Clemenceau is a man, and all men respond to nice treatment,—what the French call "boniments." So gradually he opened up on his epigrams and spoke two or three, which was quite a concession in my favour.

"It is unfortunate but true that really great men are never really appreciated and nice things are never said about them until they are dead. How much better some generals would have felt when they were in the battlefields if certain politicians had thought of much of them then as they contend they do now."

When Clemenceau thinks that an interview should be over, he makes signs. He generally stands up and starts towards the door. There is no begging of an *encore*. You have to follow him and leave.

The Wrong Door.

As I started away, I mistook the door and started to open a door leading into his study.

"You cannot pass through there," he said gruffly.

"Well then I won't," I reassured him.

"But women always like to pass through doors which are closed to them," he retaliated instantly.

Even at 87, Clemenceau is quite dapper and very courteous and polite. He dresses in his swallow-tail jacket, but looks fatherly with his bedroom slippers and black skull-cap. He constantly wears grey gloves even when he writes and eats.

Alone with his faithful valet, Albert, and his loyal chauffeur, Brabant, he waits for the end. His few friends call often to pay their respects, but his millions of admirers can only mother their affection for him from a distance, for he very seldom appears in public.

His days and nights are very fruitful. He sleeps but four hours at a time and in between naps writes at his "memories," as though spurred on by the knowledge that on a certain not far distant day his end will come.

LONG LIST OF ACCIDENTS.

RECORDER AND "MOST UNFORTUNATE MAN."

A man who was stated to have made numerous accident claims, some of them successful, appeared at the Old Bailey.

He was Frederick Charles Glanville, aged forty-two, a contractor, and he was sentenced to twelve months in the second division for attempting to obtain £25 by false pretences from Thomas Tilling, Ltd. Glanville said that he would appeal.

It was stated for the prosecution that a destination board of one of Messrs. Tilling's omnibuses fell into the roadway, and Glanville told the conductor that he had been struck on the head by the board, and he afterwards claimed £25.

Evidence was given of the following claims which the prosecution suggested had all been made by Glanville:—

June 1926, £20 paid on behalf of Venables and Sons, Ltd., for a horse bite,—claim made in name of Thurston; December 1926, £25 paid for injuries from falling over a projecting flooring while leaving a public house; January 1927, £35 from the Great Western Railway Company for a horse bite; May, 1927, £30 from the London General Omnibus Company for injuries from fall of destination board; August, 1927, £20 from the London General Omnibus Company for similar accident; December, 1927, £5 from Messrs. Tillings, Ltd.,

(*Continued on next Column*).

for similar accident—claim made in the name of Moore; April, 1928, £12 from the London General Omnibus Company for Company for similar accident—claim made in name of Thurston; July, 1928, £25 from Messrs. Charrington, brewers, for injuries by falling over defective cellar flap of public house; September, 1928, claim for similar accident—not proceeded with.

The Recorder said, after Glanville had been found guilty, that he should not assume that the previous accidents were not genuine. If they were he could only say that Glanville was "one of the most unfortunate creatures that ever walked the streets."

NAVAL SURPRISE.

"PORPOISE" THAT TURNED OUT TO BE A TORPEDO.

That Gilbert and Sullivan's ditty "Fish" was indeed a Woolwich torpedo was illustrated in real life at Weymouth, when visitors on the beach saw what seemed a porpoise flash by the pier head towards the sands, where it finally crashed. The porpoise was one of the torpedoes of the latest pattern with a speed of 35 knots. It had been fired from the Admiralty testing station at Portland Harbour and gone out of its course.

Admiralty officials promptly forbade spectators to approach within fifty yards of the torpedo, while tugs salved it. Photographers were ordered to give up their plates and films.

POLA NEGRI SEEKS A DIVORCE.

INCOMPATIBILITY THE GROUND.

"WE CANNOT AGREE."

Miss Pola Negri, the film star, is seeking to divorce her husband, Prince Serge Mdivani, on the ground of incompatibility.

The prince himself confirms the report.

"Pola is a sweet and wonderful girl," he said, "but there are times when two people cannot agree. I understand that she will file a divorce suit within a few days.

"Recently I went to Monte Carlo—alone. Pola objected, but I went, all the same. My wife was then at our chateau at Seraincourt, but on my return I went to my father's home in Paris."

"Our characters are so different," added the prince, "that we cannot agree. It is a difference of temperament, and we are now separated, although we are still friendly towards one another."

Miss Pola Negri has been married twice. Her first husband was Count Domski, and they were divorced in 1921. She was afterwards reported as engaged to Rod La Roeque, Prince Troubetsky, Bill Haines, and Tadd Styka (a Polish painter).

Then she met Rudolph Valentino at a dance. "Our souls," she declared, "met on our lips, and we were one. Two aching hearts, tired of the battle." Valentino, however, died, and Pola Negri swooned over his coffin, proclaiming to the world that she was his one and only fiancée, that he loved her to death, and that "all joy had now fled from her life for ever."

She married Prince Mdivani less than a year later, and described him as her "greatest love."

IRON BAR TO HOLD A CROWD.

POLICE FIGHT WITH A BURLESQUE BAND.

A remarkable disturbance, which arose from a burlesque band's parade of the streets at midnight, had a sequel at Liverpool Police Court, when a number of men appeared on a charge of wounding, causing grievous bodily harm, assaulting the police, and disorderly behaviour.

Police Constable Randall Jones stated that at midnight on Saturday he and three other policemen were going off duty when they met twelve men making a disturbance. McConnell was leading, and was pretending to be a drum-major swinging an iron bar five feet long.

The others who followed were playing mouth organs or melodions, beating buckets and tin cans, and singing at the top of their voices.

He asked them to behave themselves, and the men then shouted and attacked the police violently. Police Constable Singleton seized Lamb, and Jones held Walker, who had his face blacked. Jones, when he saw that Singleton's face was bleeding and his eyeball was injured, released his prisoner and went to Singelton's assistance.

A hostile crowd of eighty had gathered, and one of the constables tried to keep the crowd at bay with the iron bar. Lamb was the only prisoner arrested on the spot, and after a search the other five men were taken into custody.

SCIENCE OF BUILDING.

SUGGESTED UNIVERSITY COURSES.

The annual dinner of the Institute of Builders was held recently at Carpenters' Hall, Mr. Henry T. Holloway (the president) in the chair.

Mr. C. H. Reilly, Professor of Architecture, University of Liverpool, in proposing the toast of the evening, described the Institute as the House of Lords of the building profession. Founded in 1834, it was the twin of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and they had much in common. For the progress of their art it had been found necessary to found great schools of architecture, and he suggested that side by side with these schools, and with equal status, there should be schools of building. That, he thought, would give them confidence for joint work on this era of scientific thought.

The President, in responding, said that during the year valuable progress had been made in the matter of national building certificates, from which he thought they might hope for important results in the very near future. Such certificates would have a stimulating and far-reaching effect on building education in broadening courses of study and in developing their level beyond standards which to-day were rarely attained. Another important side of their educational policy was their licentiate and associate membership examinations.

The steps he had indicated inevitably led to the keystone of their present educational policy, which was the foundation of university courses in building science. The whole subject had been re-examined, and unofficial conferences had been held with leading university authorities. Further conversations and inquiries were about to take place.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following saloon passengers arrived here by the s.s. Tanda from Australian and way ports:—Sir Neill Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. S. Q. Wong, Mr. J. Wheeler-Bennett, Mr. H. D. Leggart, Mr. H. Boocock, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Haslett, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sykes, Mr. H. E. McGowan, Mrs. B. L. Smith and child, Miss Aubrey, Mr. H. R. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Way-Campbell, Mrs. C. Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling Henry and two children, Mrs. Headrick, Mrs. E. O. McMeikan, Miss A. M. Graham, Mr. C. E. Robinson, Captain H. J. Ash, Mrs. A. S. Brewis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Armstrong, Mr. C. Bonnington, Mr. T. N. Horsley, Miss H. B. Johnson, Miss D. Johnson, Miss Olsen.

The following passengers arrived Hong Kong on May 6 by the s.s. President Jackson from Manila:—Mr. Thomas Arden, Mr. E. Barguirdjian, Mr. Roman B. Bautista, Mr. Jose S. Diaz, Mr. Daniel C. Dow, Miss Maria Felizardo, Mr. and Mrs. J. George, Miss Jean George, Miss Marian George, Miss Julia Hayes, Master Digno Ho Yo, Miss Maria Ho Yo, Mr. D. Albert Kreider, Ensign L. L. Lindenmayer, Mrs. L. L. Lindenmayer, Miss Evelyn G. Lindenmayer, Master L. L. Lindenmayer, Jr., Miss Martha L. Lindenmayer, Miss Suzanne Lindenmayer Master Jean Marcelino, Mr. Charles I. Myers, Captain M. Moya, Mr. Po Kong, Mr. Ruperto Ricardo, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. F. Stevens, Jr., Mr. Tan Khuat Siong, Mr. W. Wooding, Mr. Wong Wai, Mrs. Wong Yuk, Mrs. Margaret A. Woods, Mr. R. M. Zingg.

The following passengers arrived Hong Kong on May 6 by the s.s. President Taft from U.S.A. and the North:—Mr. O. G. Anderson, Mr. A. Butt, Mrs. Chang Chee Sang, Mrs. Chang Hong Bun, Miss Lum Chew Ying, Miss Chong Wai Lin, Mrs. C. Chan, Miss Chan, Mr. Cheung Koon Chee, Col. L. M. Cosgrove, Mr. C. C. Chow, Mr. Y. C. Chow, Mr. H. G. Campion, Mr. V. M. Dorrity, Mrs. O. R. Fuselier, Miss Lottie M. Fuselier, Master P. B. Fuselier, Miss R. A. Fuselier, Master F. J. Fuselier, Master A. F. Fuselier, Mrs. Fung, Mrs. Fung Shee, Miss G. F. Henderson, Mr. Y. W. Hung, Mr. Khor Kang Swee, Mr. C. M. Lee, Mrs. J. Levy, Mr. K. L. Lin, Mr. Lai Chuck Yung, Mr. Lui Lim Chin, Mr. Lu Chow, Mr. J. Y. Lum, Mr. H. C. Lamond, Mr. Lee Leong, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mrs. E. S. Marlatt, Mr. M. M. Pittard, Mr. W. B. Palmstrom, Mr. Poy H. Siu, Mr. W. M. Peach, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Roulston, Mr. A. L. Register, Mrs. W. K. Smith, Miss Celeste Smith, Mr. L. M. Sheets, Mr. R. Sander, Mrs. E. G. Slack, Mr. and Mrs. Tsang Kun Poo, Miss Tsang Wai Chun, Master Tsang Lan Chun, Mr. P. H. Woo, Mr. Wong Van Chung, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Whitcomb, Mrs. Yee Leong Foon, Miss Yee Sai Wun, Miss Yee Sai Hing, Miss Yee Sai Ki, Master Hong Hee Yee, Miss M. M. Yu, Mr. and Mrs. Baird Young.

The following passengers arrived Hong Kong on May 6 by the s.s. Fulda (N.D.L.) from Hamburg *viâ* ports:—Mr. R. Warbrick, Mr. and Mrs. R. Herren, Mrs. C. C. de Ordoveza, Mr. R. de Ordoveza, Miss B. de Ordoveza, Miss-A. de Ordoveza, Miss B. de Ordoveza, Mrs. E. Jokisch, Master Jokisch, Miss E. Krumper, Mr. A. Spohr, Miss Ancilla Bay, Miss U. Heini, Miss F. Linder, Miss R. Siegfried, Rev. and Mrs. Tranberg, Miss M. Tranberg, Miss D. Tranberg, Master A. Tranberg, Rev. and Mrs. Werner, Mr. D. Werner, Master J. Werner, Miss L. Werner, Miss B. Werner, Mr. J. Gregoire, Mr. Uy Tan Han.

Departures.

The following passengers left Hong Kong on May 6 by the s.s. Fulda for the North:—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Struben, Mr. A. Boese, Mr. E. Haniggi, Mrs. Banker and child.

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"Broadly speaking," it is stated, "the experience of the Institution shows that with large lifeboats, intended to go well out to sea, whether sailing or motor, it is better to set aside the self-righting principle and aim at greater buoyancy, stability, and speed. At present rather more than half of the institution's fleet are self-righting boats, but as the pulling and sailing lifeboats are replaced by motor lifeboats, the number with the self-righting principle is steadily growing less.

Of the institution's 70 motor lifeboats, at the end of last year, 21 were self-righting boats. Of the 14 motor lifeboats under construction only two were self-righting." A table is given showing that during the past 78 years 41 self-righting lifeboats capsized with loss of life and 52 capsized without loss of life, making a total of 145 lives lost in 93 capsizes; while with the non-self-righting lifeboats 10 capsized, with loss of life, and none capsized without loss of life, making a total of 85 lives lost in 10 capsizes.

"Thus it will be seen," states the article, "that the non-self-righting lifeboats never capsized without loss of life, and that the average of lives lost for each capsize was nearly seven, while in the case of the self-righting lifeboats, it was under two.

On the other hand, there were nine times as many capsizes of self-righting lifeboats, and more than twice as many lives were lost from them."

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Pres. Cleveland, Tues., June 18	Pres. Madison, Tues., June 25

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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

AMOY.

Haining, Douglas, May 7.
Szechuen, B. & S., May 7.
Kanchow, B. & S., May 9.
Haiyang, Douglas, May 10.
Anking, B. & S., May 12.
Suisang, Jardine's, May 12.
Talma, B.I., May 12.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., May 13.
Haiching, Douglas, May 14.
Soochow, B. & S., May 14.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., May 18.
Kingyuan, B. & S., May 19.
Tjitaroem, J.C.J.L., June 1.
Tjisoroa, J.C.J.L., June 3.
Santhia, B.I., June 5.

ANTWERP.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Arafura, E. & A., May 8.
Taiping, B. & S., May 14.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.

BALTIC PORTS.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

BALTIMORE.

City of Lille, Bank, May 10.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 10.
Neleus, B.F., June 5.

BANGKOK.

Kweiyang, B. & S., May 8.
Kaying, B. & S., May 12.
Kwangchow, B. & S., May 19.

BELAWAN DELI.

Cremer, J.C.J.L., May 9.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

BOMBAY.

Kidderpore, P. & O., May 9.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.

BOSTON.

City of Lille, Bank, May 10.
Tsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., May 12.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, May 10.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Neleus, B.F., June 5.

BREMEN.

Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

BRINDISI.

Rosandra, Dodwell's, May 25.
Romolo, Dodwell's, May 28.

CALCUTTA.

Kumsang, Jardine's, May 8.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Takada, B.I., May 11.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 17.
Talamba, B.I., May 21.
Namsang, Jardine's, May 22.

CEBU.

Golden Sun, States S.S., May 16.
Iowa, States S.S., May 19.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., May 11.
Huichow, B. & S., May 23.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.

COLOMBO.

Athos II, M.M., May 7.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 9.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 9.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogtland, Jebsen, May 21.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Rosandra, D'well's, May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 29.
Duisburg, Jebsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

COPENHAGEN.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.

DALNY.

Fulda, Melchers, May 7.
Kanchow, B. & S., May 9.
Sauerland, Jebsen, May 13.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Sarpedon, B. & S., May 31.
Trier, Melchers, June 5.

DUTCH PORTS.

City of Delhi, Bank, May 9.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 9.
Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogtland, Jebsen, May 21.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 29.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.
Duisburg, Jebsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, May 7.
Haiyang, Douglas, May 10.
Haiching, Douglas, May 14.

GENOA.

Ruhr, Jebsen, May 9.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogtland, Jebsen, May 21.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Duisburg, Jebsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Glaucus, B.F., June 3.

GLASGOW.

Hector, B.F., May 15.
Glaucus, B.F., June 3.

GOTHENBURG.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Tonkin, M.M., May 7.
Kweiyang, B. & S., May 8.
Canton, M.M., May 10.
Tean, B. & S., May 12.

HAMBURG.

Kidderpore, P. & O., May 8.
City of Delhi, Bank, May 9.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 9.
Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogtland, Jebsen, May 21.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 29.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.
Duisburg, Jebsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.

HAVRE.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Glaucus, B.F., June 3.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.

ILOILO.

Golden Sun, States S.S., May 16.
Iowa, States S.S., May 19.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.

JAPAN PORTS.

Perim, P. & O., May 7.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Sphinx, M.M., May 7.
Delta, P. & O., May 9.
Tsuruga Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Kamakura Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Lycaon, B.F., May 10.
Tsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Suisang, Jardine's, May 12.
Talma, B.I., May 12.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 13.
Sauerland, Jebsen, May 13.
Fiume, Dodwell's, May 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 15.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 15.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 15.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Canton, Gilman's, May 19.
Medon, B.F., May 19.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Tilawa, B.I., May 22.
Siam, Manners, May 23.
Venezia, Dodwell's, May 23.
Tydeus, B.F., May 23.
Rajputana, P. & O., May 24.
Medon, B.F., May 24.
Antilochus, B.F., May 28.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 28.
Oldenburg, Jebsen, May 29.
Quarrington Court, Jar., May 29.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Santhia, B.I., June 5.

JAVA PORTS.

Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., May 8.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., May 15.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., May 22.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., May 25.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Tjimanoek, J.C.J.L., June 5.

LIVERPOOL.

Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Glaucus, B.F., June 3.

LONDON.

City of Delhi, Bank, May 9.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 29.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.

LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Golden Dragon, S.S.S., May 25.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.

MANILA

Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 7.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 9.
Emp. of Asia, C.S.P., May 8.
Arafura, E. & A., May 8.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 8.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., May 8.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 11.
Taiping, B. & S., May 14.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., May 15.
Golden Sun, States S.S., May 16.
Iowa, States S.S., May 19.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 21.
Vogtland, Jebsen, May 21.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., May 22.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., May 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., May 28.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Duisburg, Jebsen, June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.
Neleus, B.F., June 5.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Tjimanoek, J.C.J.L., June 5.

MARSEILLES.

Athos II, M.M., May 7.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Vogtland, Jebsen, May 21.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

NAPLES.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

NEWCHWANG.

Kanchow, B. & S., May 9.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

City of Lille, Bank, May 10.
Rhexenor, B.F., May 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, May 10.
Tsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., May 12.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Neleus, B.F., June 5.

NORTH CHINA.

Fulda, Melchers, May 7.
Sauerland, Jebsen, May 13.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., May 18.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.
Tjitaroem, J.C.J.L., June 1.
Trier, Melchers, June 5.

ORAN.

Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

OSLO.

Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.

PANAMA.

Tsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., May 12.
Rokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.

PENANG.

Kumsang, Jardine's, May 8.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., May 9.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 9.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Takada, B.I., May 11.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 17.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Talamba, B.I., May 21.
Namsang, Jardine's, May 22.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.

PLYMOUTH.

Morea, P. & O., May 25.

PORTLAND.

Pennsylvania, States S.S., May 18.

RANGOON.

Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.

SAIGON.

Athos II, M.M., May 7.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 9.
Golden Sun, States S.S., May 16.
D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.

SANDAKAN.

Arafura, E. & A., May 8.
Hinsang, Jardine's, May 9.
Mausang, Jardine's, May 24.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Everett, States S.S., May 11.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Pennsylvania, States S.S., May 18.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Golden Dragon, S.S.S., May 25.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 15.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.

SEATTLE.

Everett, States S.S., May 11.
Ixion, B.F., May 11.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 14.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 28.
Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.

SHANGHAI.

Perim, P. & O., May 7.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 7.
Sphinx, M.M., May 7.
Szechuen, B. & S., May 7.
Waishing, Jardine's, May 8.
Changchow, B. & S., May 9.
Delta, P. & O., May 9.
Duisburg, Jebsen, May 9.
Kanchow, B. & S., May 9.
Linan, B. & S., May 9.
Tsuruga Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Kamakura Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Lycaon, B.F., May 10.
Tsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Lushan Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Chaksang, Jardine's, May 12.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 12.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 13.
Sauerland, Jebsen, May 13.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., May 13.
Fiume, Dodwell's, May 14.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 14.
Soochow, B. & S., May 14.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 15.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 15.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, May 15.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Chenan, B. & S., May 16.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Canton, Gilman's, May 19.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 19.
Medon, B.F., May 19.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Siam, Manners, May 20.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Sungshan Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Siam, Manners, May 23.
Venezia, Dodwell's, May 23.
Tydeus, B.F., May 23.
Rajputana, P. & O., May 24.
Medon, B.F., May 24.
Antilochus, B.F., May 28.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 28.
Oldenburg, Jebsen, May 29.
Quarrington Court, Jar., May 29.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Sarpedon, B. & S., May 31.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Trier, Melchers, June 5.

SINGAPORE.

Athos II, M.M., May 7.
Kumsang, Jardine's, May 8.
Kweiyang, B. & S., May 8.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., May 9.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 9.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Ruhr, Jebsen, May 9.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.
Takada, B.I., May 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Anking, B. & S., May 12.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 13.
Afrika, Manners, May 14.
Hector, B.F., May 15.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 17.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Kingyuan, B. & S., May 19.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.
Talamba, B.I., May 21.
Vogtland, Jebsen, May 21.
Namsang, Jardine's, May 22.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 29.
Duisburg, Jebsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Glaucus, B.F., June 3.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

SWATOW.

Haining, Douglas, May 7.
Waishing, Jardine's, May 8.
Linan, B. & S., May 9.
Haiyang, Douglas, May 10.
Anking, B. & S., May 12.
Chaksang, Jardine's, May 12.
Kaying, B. & S., May 12.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 12.
Haiching, Douglas, May 14.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, May 15.
Chenan, B. & S., May 16.
Kingyuan, B. & S., May 19.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 19.
Kwangchow, B. & S., May 19.

TAKAO.

Sauerland, Jebsen, May 17.

TIENTSIN.

Fulda, Melchers, May 7.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 11.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, May 21.
Huichow, B. & S., May 23.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Rosandra, Dodwell's, May 25.
Romolo, Dodwell's, May 28.

TSINGTAO.

Szechuen, B. & S., May 7.
Waishing, Jardine's, May 8.
Chaksang, Jardine's, May 12.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 12.
Soochow, B. & S., May 14.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, May 15.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 19.
Trier, Melchers, June 5.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ixion, B.F., May 11.
Everett, States S.S., May 11.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 15.
Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Ixion, B.F., May 11.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 14.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 15.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 28.
Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aeneas left for Shanghai May 8.
Afrika due from Shanghai May 14.
Aki Maru left for Manila Apr. 23.
Altai Maru due from Singapore May 14.
Amur Maru due from Japan May 11.
Andes Maru due June 8.
Angers due from Europe May 21.
Antilochus due from Europe May 27.
Arafura due from Japan May 5.
Asphalion due from Japan June 2.
Asuku Maru due from Singapore May 27.
Athos II due from Japan May 7.
Automedon due from Europe June 3.
Bencruachan due from Singapore May 6.
Benlomond due from Europe May 6.
Benvorlich due from Europe May 6.
Bertram Rickmers due May 25.
Bessa due from Europe May 20.
Bokuyo Maru due from Singapore May 21.
Borneo Maru left for Singapore Apr. 23.
Canton due from Hamburg May 17.
Carmarthenshire due from Europe May 27.
Ceylon Maru due from Singapore Apr. 30.
Chicago Maru due from East Africa May 30.
City of Glasgow due from Shanghai May 1.
City of Lille due from Shanghai May 17.
City of Mobile due May 10.
City of Newcastle left for Shanghai May 2.
City of Singapore due from New York May 29.
Claus Rickmers due May 10.
Coblenz left for Manila May 3.
Dardanus due from Singapore May 1.
Delhi left for Japan May 2.
Delta due from Singapore May 9.
Diomed due from Japan May 28.
Duchessa d'Aosta left for Singapore May 1.
Duisburg due from Shanghai June 1.
Elverie due May 24.
Emp. of Asia due from Shanghai May 8.
Emp. of France due from Vancouver May 27.
Emp. of Russia due Kobe May 7.
Esquilino left for Singapore May 2.
Eumaeus due from Singapore May 25.
Franken due from Shanghai May 20.
Fuime due from Singapore May 13.
Fulda due from Europe May 6/7.
Ganges Maru left for Japan Apr. 22.
Ginyo Maru due from Singapore May 11.
Glaucus due from Shanghai June 3.
Gleniffer due from Europe May 15.
Glenshiel left for Singapore May 1.
Glenbeg due from Shanghai May 29.
Gurna due from Singapore May 20.
Hague Maru due from Shanghai May 9.
Hakata Maru due from Japan May 5.
Haruna Maru left for Singapore May 3.
Havelland due from Europe June 25.
Hector due from Shanghai May 15.
Himalaya Maru due from Japan May 7.
Hinsang arrived from Sandakan May 1.
Hong Hwa due from Europe May 3.
Honolulu Maru left for Singapore May 4.
Hosang arrived from Straits Apr. 25.
Hupeh due from Shanghai Apr. 24.
Ichiyo Maru due from Sydney Mar. 24.
Ixion due from Japan Apr. 30.
Iyo Maru arrived from Shanghai May 3.
Kaga Maru due from Japan May 21.
Kakassa Maru due June 3.
Kalyan due from Shanghai May 10.
Kamakura Maru due from Japan May 9.
Kamo Maru due from Japan May 17.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 15.
Canton, Gilman's, May 19.
Quarrington Court, Jar., May 29.

WEIHAIWEI.

Kueichow, B. & S., May 11.
Huichow, B. & S., May 23.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.

Kanchow due from Shanghai May 2.
Kasado Maru due from Japan May 17.
Kashima Maru due from Singapore May 13.
Katori Maru due from Shanghai May 31.
Khiva arrived London Apr. 20.
Khyber arrived London Apr. 29.
Kidderpore due from Shanghai May 8.
Kutsang left for Amoy May 5.
Lahn due from Europe June 14.
Lahore due from Shanghai June 1.
Linan due from Shanghai May 6.
Lycaon due from Europe May 10.
Machaon due from Europe June 8.
Madras Maru due from Singapore June 5.
Main due from Europe May 17.
Malacca Maru due from Japan May 7.
Malaya left for Shanghai May 2.
Mausang due from Sandakan May 27.
Medon due from Europe May 23.
Menelaus left for Singapore Apr. 30.
Mexico Maru left for Singapore May 1.
Morea due from Shanghai May 25.
Morioka Maru left for Japan May 3.
Nagano Maru due from Singapore Apr. 6.
Nagpore left for Singapore May 4.
Namsang due from Singapore May 20.
Oldenburg due from Europe May 29.
Panama Maru due from Singapore May 20.
Paris Maru due from Singapore Mar. 23.
Peleus left for Shanghai Apr. 24.
Pembrokeshire left for Shanghai Apr. 29.
Penang Maru due from Shanghai May 28.
Perim due from Singapore May 8.
Perseus left for Shanghai Apr. 30.
Pres. Grant due from U.S.A. May 20.
Pres. Hayes due from U.S.A. May 18.
President Jackson due from Manila May 6.
Pres. Jefferson due from U.S.A. May 21.
Pres. McKinley due from Shanghai May 10.
Pres. Polk due from U.S.A. June 2.
Pres. Taft due from Manila May 13.
Pres. Van Buren left for Manila May 4.
Rajputana due from Singapore May 23.
Rosandra due from Shanghai May 25.
Royal Prince due from New York May 10.
Rossington Court due from London May 21.
Ruhr due from Shanghai May 8.
Saarland due from Europe June 10.
Sado Maru left for Shanghai May 2.
Santos Maru due from Japan May 16.
Sarpedon due from London May 30.
Sauerland due from Europe May 13.
Seattle Maru left for Singapore May 3.
Siam due from Europe May 23.
Siberia Maru due from Singapore May 6.
Sinkiang due from Shanghai May 8.
Soochow due from Shanghai Apr. 20.
Sphinx due from Europe May 7.
Suisang due from Singapore May 12.
Sumatra due from Shanghai May 15.
Sunning due from Shanghai May 1.
Szechuen due from Shanghai May 4.
Taiping due from Australia May 7.
Taiyo Maru due from Japan May 20.
Takliwa left for Singapore May 2.
Takada due from Amoy May 9.
Talamba due from Amoy May 21.
Talma due from Singapore May 10.
Tamba Maru due from Japan May 10.
Tanda arrived from Australia May 5.
Tango Maru due from Singapore May 16.
Telemachus due from Europe May 10.
Tjimanoek left for Amoy May 2.
Tjikembang due from Batavia May 11.
Tjiliboet due from Amoy May 6.
Tjisalak due from Makassar May 15.
Tjisondari left for Amoy May 1.
Tjikini due from Java May 20.
Tjisaroea left for Java May 3.
Toyooka Maru due from Japan May 10.
Trier due from Europe June 5.
Tsuyama Maru due from Singapore May 9.
Tydeus due from Europe May 22.
Tyndareus due from Japan May 19.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "PERIM."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 6TH MAY, 1929.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT FIRE'S RISK in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 26th May, 1929, or they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th May, 1929. [7744

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENVORLICH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th May, 1929. [7743

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "AENEAS"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 6th May.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th May, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

6th May, 1929. [7745

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "IXION"

FROM VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER VIA JAPAN

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 4th May.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th May, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

4th May, 1929. [7741

CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHUEN"	On 7th May,	5 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 8th May,	10 a.m.
HOIHOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th May,	Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 9th May,	9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 9th May,	3 p.m.
AMOY, S'HAI, N'CHWANG & DAIRY	"KANCHOW"	On 9th May,	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 12th May,	7 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 12th May,	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 12th May,	Noon
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 14th May,	5 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th May,	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 16th May,	8 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 19th May,	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 19th May,	Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd May,	10 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4

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LIMITED.

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HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

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EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	DUE HONG KONG	DUE TO SAIL
TAIPING	7th May	14th May
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	9th July	16th July

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 36. Agents. [5

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AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "RHEXENOR"	via Suez Canal	8th May
S.S. "CITY OF LILLE"	via Suez Canal	10th May
S.S. "NELEUS"	via Suez Canal	5th June
S.S. "CITY OF SINGAPORE" ...	via Suez Canal	14th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
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HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., CANTON. [21

PRINCE LINE
IMPROVED SERVICE
TO
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK

T.S. "ROYAL PRINCE"	May 10th
T.S. "IMPERIAL PRINCE"	June 6th
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	June 20th

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Sailings from HONG KONG:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

ATHOS II	7th May
D'ARTAGNAN... ...	21st May
SPHINX	4th June
ANGERS	18th June
G. METZINGER ...	2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ...	16th July
PORTHOS	30th July
CHENONCEAUX ...	13th Aug.

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

SPHINX	7th May
ANGERS	21st May
G. METZINGER ...	4th June
ANDRE LEBON ...	18th June
PORTHOS	2nd July
CHENONCEAUX ...	16th July
ATHOS II	30th July
D'ARTAGNAN ...	13th Aug.

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Telephones: C. 651 and 740 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. [3

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	MAY 5, 1929. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level: Inches	Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind: Direction	Force (Beaufort Scale)	Weather (Beaufort)	MAY 6, 1929. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level: Inches	Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind: Direction	Force (Beaufort Scale)	Weather (Beaufort)
Wladivostock	12	30.14	765.6	55	...	NNW	1	c	6	30.17	766.4	41	...	SE	4	o
Nemuro	11	29.88	759.0	...	...	NE	1	...	5	30.16	766.0	...	...	NW	2	...
Hokodate	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	SSW	1	...	"	30.22	767.5	...	...	...	0	...
Tokio	"	29.98	761.5	...	...	N	4	...	"	30.36	771.0	...	...	N	1	...
Kochi	"	30.14	765.5	...	...	N	1	...	"	30.28	769.0	...	...	WSW	1	...
Nagasaki	"	30.20	767.0	...	...	...	0	...	"	30.20	767.0	...	...	ESE	1	...
Kagoshima	"	30.20	767.0	...	...	SE	1	...	"	30.20	767.0	...	...	...	0	...
Oshima	"	30.14	765.5	...	...	ENE	1	...	"	30.12	765.0	...	...	SSE	1	...
Naha	"	30.12	765.0	...	...	ENE	2	...	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	E	1	...
Ishigakijima	"	30.08	764.0	...	...	ENE	3	...	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	ESE	3	...
Bonin Island	"	30.04	763.0	...	...	N	1	...	"	30.16	766.0	...	...	ENE	1	...
Chefoo	15	29.93	760.2	60	34	S	6	o	6	29.85	758.2	60	90	SSW	6	o
Shanghai	14	30.04	762.9	75	100	SE	6	b	"	29.91	759.6	61	96	SE	2	r
Gutzlaff	"	30.11	764.8	62	77	SE	6	o	7	29.93	760.3	62	94	SSE	6	r
Sharp Peak	"	29.97	761.2	67	84	N	2	of	"	29.86	758.4	67	89	N	1	of
Amoy	"	29.99	761.7	71	76	NNW	4	o	6	29.91	759.7	70	85	ENE	2	o
Swatow	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.98	760.2	70	95	NNE	2	r
Taiheku	11	30.00	762.0	50	62	E	4	o	5	29.88	759.0	68	96	...	0	b
Thichu	"	29.97	761.1	82	...	...	0	o	"	29.88	759.0	72	...	...	0	o
Tainan	"	29.95	760.8	86	...	WSW	2	o	"	29.88	759.0	72	...	...	0	o
Koshun	"	29.97	761.1	86	...	NE	4	b	"	29.88	759.0	73	...	ENE	2	o
Pescadores	"	29.98	761.4	81	...	NNE	4	b	"	29.89	759.3	72	...	NNE	2	o
Hong Kong	14	29.90	759.4	71	81	ENE	4	o	6	29.85	758.1	72	93	E	3	od
Gap Rock	"	29.89	759.2	...	...	ENE	5	o	"	29.83	757.7	...	...	ENE	4	o
Macao	"	29.86	758.4	72	84	SE	4	o	"	29.79	756.6	73	94	ESE	4	o
Hoihow	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	"	29.87	758.7	81	77	ENE	5	c	"	29.82	757.5	78	91	ENE	3	o
Phulien	15	29.78	756.3	82	81	SSE	4	o	7	29.79	756.6	77	98	SSW	4	rf
Tourane	"	29.78	756.3	84	...	SSE	6	o	"	29.79	756.6	75	...	SSW	4	b
Cape St. James	"	29.75	755.7	84	...	ENE	7	o	"	29.78	756.3	77	...	ENE	4	o
Basco	14	29.88	759.0	84	71	E	4	o	6	29.85	758.1	79	80	SE	4	o
Aparri	"	29.81	757.2	86	61	NE	4	o	"	29.84	757.8	77	84	SE	2	b
Tuguegarao	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.86	758.4	76	86	ESE	1	o
Vigan	"	29.75	755.7	86	68	NW	4	b	"	29.78	756.3	81	80	ESE	1	b
Manila	"	29.76	756.0	97	42	ESE	4	o	"	29.81	757.2	79	76	...	0	b
Legaspi	"	29.78	756.3	90	72	NE	4	b	"	29.80	756.9	82	87	NE	2	...
Calbayog	"	29.76	756.0	86	78	SSW	4	o	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	"	29.78	756.3	84	71	S	4	o	"	29.81	757.2	77	89	N	4	o
Iloilo	"	29.72	754.8	90	60	NE	6	o	"	29.76	756.0	79	91	N	4	o
Cebu	"	29.75	755.7	86	61	NE	4	o	"	29.76	756.0	79	84	N	2	o
Surigao	"	29.75	755.7	86	75	E	4	o	"	29.76	756.0	79	91	...	0	o
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.76	755.9	78	...	E	3	r
Guam	12.22	29.79	756.6	...	...	NE	2	o	4.22	29.82	757.5	...	...	NE	2	b
Yap	11.00	29.78	756.3	...	...	ENE	4	o	5	29.81	757.2	...	...	ENE	4	o
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.78	756.4	80	...	E	3	c
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.85	758.2	79	...	...	0	c
Labuan	14	29.79	756.6	88	84	NW	2	b	6	29.85	758.2	76	94	SW	2	b

May 6d. 11h. 18m.—The anticyclone, which has attained considerable intensity, is now central near Tokio. Pressure is relatively low over China and Tonking.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·05 inch. Total since January 1, 6·46 inches, against an average of 13·10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 7TH.

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
1.—Formosa Channel 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	E. to S. winds, moderate; cloudy and misty at first, improving later.

C. W. JEFFRIES,—*Director.*

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 6.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.88	29.80
Temperature	71	74	76
Humidity	81	91	87
Wind—			
Direction	ENE	E	E
Force	4	2	3
Weather	O	O	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.05

Highest open-air Temperature, 5: 71
Lowest open-air Temperature, 6: 72

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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AFTER YOU GO AWAY

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

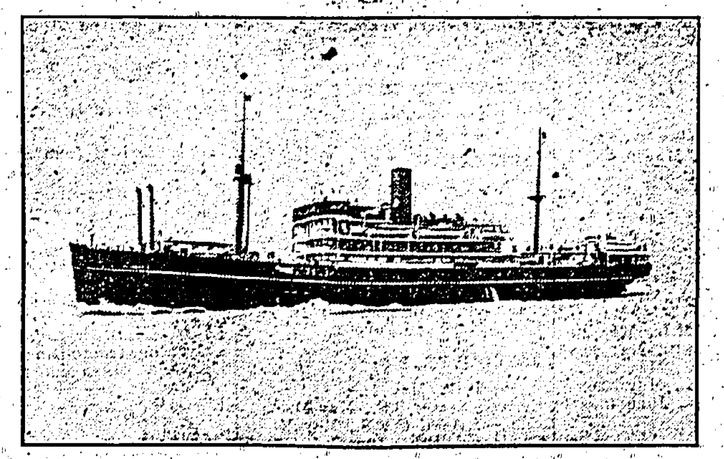
From May 7 to 13, 1929.

Days of Week	Date of Month	High Water: Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Low Water: Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	7	m 7 54	5 9	m 1 53	1 7
		8 11 a	5 9	2 17 a	1 9
Wed.	8	m 8 19	6 5	m 2 22	1 9
		9 13 a	5 7	3 2 a	1 2
Thur.	9	m 8 48	7 0	m 2 52	2 2
		10 7 a	5 4	3 46 a	0 7
Fri.	10	m 9 20	7 5	m 3 23	2 5
		11 8 a	4 9	4 32 a	0 3
Sat.	11	m 9 56	7 7	m 3 53	2 8
		—	—	5 22 a	0 2
Sun.	12	m 0 18	4 5	m 4 22	3 2
		m 10 37	7 8	6 21 a	0 3
Mon.	13	m 1 39	4 1	m 4 49	3 5
		m 11 24	7 6	7 31 a	0 5

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To.	Steamship	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Wed., 8th May, at 7 a.m.
	"CHAKSANG"	Sun., 12th May, at 7 a.m.
	"KWONGSANG"	Wed., 15th May, at 7 a.m.
	"KWAISANG"	Sun., 19th May, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"SUISANG"	Sun., 12th May, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wed., 8th May, at 3 p.m.
	"HOSANG"	Fri., 17th May, at 3 p.m.
	"NAMSANG"	Wed., 22nd May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thurs., 9th May, at 10 a.m.
	"MAUSANG"	Fri., 24th May, at Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tues., 21st May, at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Wed., 8th May, at 6 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [8

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	29th May
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ...	26th June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	7th August

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Steamship "GLENIFFER"	15th May
Steamship "QUARRINGTON COURT" ...	29th May
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	14th June
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	22nd June

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to
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AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**
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Cabin class £73. Intermediate class ... £48.
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Express Freight S.S. "Franken"	departure 20th May
Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	departure 1st June
Express Freight S.S. "Main"	departure 17th June
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	departure 29th June
Express Freight S.S. "Lahn"	departure 15th July
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	departure 27th July
Express Freight S.S. "Donau"	departure 12th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...	departure 24th Aug.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers) JAPAN (Freight steamers)

Pass.	M.S. "FULDA"	due here 6/7th May
Freight	S.S. "Main"	due here 17th May
Pass.	S.S. "TRIER"	due here 5th June
Freight	S.S. "Lahn"	due here 14th June
Pass.	S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	due here 2nd July
Freight	S.S. "Donau"	due here 12th July
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...	due here 31st July

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

DIRECT SIX WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO
RABAUL, KULON, KALILI, WITU
CARGO TO SAMARAI, KAWIENG, MADANG, SALAMOA, LOMBROM AND ALL OTHER PORTS IN NEW GUINEA WILL BE ACCEPTED ON THROUGH B/LADING WITH TRANSHIPMENT AT RABAUL.
NEXT SAILING: S.S. "BREMERHAVEN"... departure about 1st June.

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HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAINING	Tuesday,	the 7th May, at 3 p.m.
HAIYANG	Friday,	the 10th May, at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	Tuesday,	the 14th May, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) *viâ vice-versa* and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $60.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
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On the three separate legs of your journey—across the Pacific, across Canada, and across the Atlantic—this highly trained organization caters to your every need. Its servants are obliging, efficient, and thoughtful of your comfort; its ships, trains and hotels are among the world's best.

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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
£120, £112, £110, £102, £83; VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
£95. £90-10 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
SIBERIA MARU Wednesday, 15th May
TAIYO MARU Wednesday, 29th May

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.
IYO MARU Monday, 20th May
SHIDZUOKA MARU Monday, 17th June

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
KAMO MARU Saturday, 18th May
KATORI MARU (Calls Lisbon) ... Saturday, 1st June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
KAGA MARU Wednesday, 22nd May
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 20th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TAMBA MARU Saturday, 11th May
† PENANG MARU Tuesday, 28th May

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
GINYO MARU Thursday, 30th May

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
WAKASA MARU Friday, 7th June

NEW YORK via PANAMA.
† TSUYAMA MARU (Calls Boston)... Sunday, 12th May

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.
† TOYOOKA MARU Tuesday, 21st May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† MALACCA MARU... Thursday, 9th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
† TSURUGA MARU Thursday, 9th May
KAMAKURA MARU (Moji direct) Friday, 10th May
KASHIMA MARU Monday, 13th May
† TANGO MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 17th May
† Cargo only.
Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.
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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 17,000 TONS; THROUGH CARGO 22,500 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the returns to the Harbour Office of cargo carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.	
British			
Szechuen, Canton	—	650	
Lok Sun, Singapore	2,185	—	
Arafura, Japan	—	569	
Perim, London	1,942	5,502	
Ixion, Seattle	6,500	—	
Nagpore, Japan	15	3,400	
	10,642		10,121
American			
Pres. Jackson, Manila	206	2,207	
	206		2,207
German			
Fulda, Hamburg	800	3,000	
	800		3,000
Norwegian			
Norviken, Bangkok	3,040	—	
Daviken, Singapore	1,500	—	
	4,540		—
Dutch			
Tjilebot, Batavia	9	5,400	
	9		5,400
Japanese			
Hakata Maru, Japan	411	1,444	
Menado Maru, Haiphong	467	—	
Lushan Maru, Shanghai	11	341	
	889		1,785
Chinese			
Tak Hing, Autow	12	—	
	12		—
Total	17,098		22,513

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	6	1
American	1	2
Japanese	3	3
German	1	1
Chinese	1	2
Norwegian	2	0
Dutch	1	0
Total	15	9

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Szechuen (Br.) Canton	77
Norviken (Nor.) Bangkok ...	42
Daviken (Nor.) S'pore and Hoihow	62
Tjileboet (Dutch) Batavia and Amoy	359
Hakata Maru (Japanese) Japan	836
Lushan Maru (Japanese) Swatow and Shnghai	200
Tak Hing (Chinese) Autow...	40
Total	1,616

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

An unlicensed Chinese hawker was before the Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday for hawking clothing on board the Hong Hwa without a license.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he was not selling the goods. He was merely looking after them for his master.

According to a the police witness he boarded the steamer in question on 4th inst. at about 11 a.m. and found accused selling goods. When he asked defendant for his license he could not produce it.

The defendant gave evidence to the effect that he had left intructions for his *foki* to "watch the goods" and not to sell them.

In imposing a fine of $10 or 10 days the Magistrate remarked that he could not believe the man's story.

Another Chinese was brought up on the same charge—hawking haberdashery. This offence cost him $10 or 10 days.

Yet another case of hawking without a license was brought against a Chinese hawker who tried to do business on the Tjisoera with some puddings. Accused pleaded guilty and was fined $10 with the alternative of 10 days.

Lam Yu had a steamship hawker's license for selling "sweet drinks." He went one better and sold cooked food on board the Hong Hwa. A fine of $5 or five days in default was imposed.

Another hawker sold cooked food instead of tea and cakes on the same vessel. He was fined $5 and if the fine was not forthcoming he would have to "do" five days.

For selling fruits on board the Tjisoera without a license an old woman was fined $5 or in default five days.

16 Passengers In Excess.

The mistress of a passenger boat was charged with carrying 18 passengers over and above the number allowed on her license. She pleaded guilty and a fine of $12 or three weeks was imposed.

False Declaration Charge Fails.

The master of the steam launch Wai Fung was summoned before the Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., for making a false declaration at the Harbour Office. Mr. W. R. Hilliyer in the witness box said that at about 8.20 a.m. on the 2nd inst. he saw the launch with defendant in charge towing a cargo boat with 100 passengers. Defendant had a permit to tow a cargo boat but no passengers were allowed to travel on it.

Wong Cheuk Lam, a clerk in the Junk Office said that he remembered taking a declaration but not from the accused. Another man made it. The magistrate dismissed the case remarking that he could not go on with it as defendant was not the man who made the declaration.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.

Hakata Maru, Japanese str., 3,752 tons, Capt. N. Wada, from Moji, buoy No. A4.—N.Y.K.

Ixion, British str., 6,520 tons, Capt. H. M. Collins, from Mike, buoy No. A8.—B. & S.

Oakbank, British str., 3,153 tons, Capt. J. Fulloch, from Shanghai, buoy No. A5.—Bank Line.

President Jackson, American str., 8,377 tons, Capt. John Griffith, from Manila, P.I., Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Co.

Tjiboet, Dutch str., 3,655 tons, Capt. P. Meerman, from Amoy, buoy No. A10.—J.C.J.L.

May 6.

President Taft, American steamer, 8,415 tons, Captain K. A. Ahlin, from San Francisco, Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Szechuen, British steamer, 1,594 tons, Captain J. R. Shearer, from Canton, buoy No. B9.—Butterfield & Swire.

Telemachus, British steamer, 1,340 tons, Captain A. Hall, from Saigon, buoy No. A27.—Wo Fat Sing.

Arafura, British steamer, 3,401 tons, Captain A. Stanley Gordon, from Moji, buoy No. A2.—M.M. & Co.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 3,222 tons, Captain H. J. Small, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf No. 3.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

Chaksang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. J. McAnish, from Swatow, West Point Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Fulda, German str., 9,492 tons, Capt. H. Wieting, from Bremen and Hamburg, Kowloon Wharf.—Melchers & Co.

Lok Sun, British str., 1,044 tons, Capt. H. R. Edmondson, from Saigon, buoy No. C45.—Lee Fat & Co.

Nam Peng, Portuguese str., 573 tons, Capt. Asend' Oliveira, from Kwong Chow Wan, buoy No. C16.—Shun On S.S. & Co.

Norviken, Norwegian, 1,779 tons, Capt. Robert Jensen, from Bangkok, buoy No. B22.—Kwong Nguan Seng.

Perim, British str., 4,699 tons, Capt. A. E. Salway, from Singapore, No. 3 Kowloon Wharf.—P. & O.

CLEARANCES.

May 6.

Anhui, for Singapore.
Oakbank, for Manila.
Campinas, for Haiphong.
Chak Sang, for Canton.
Dampto, for Chinwangtao.
Fulda, for Shanghai.
Hakata Maru, for Singapore.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Lushan Maru, for Canton.
Perim, for Shanghai.
Pres. Jackson, for Shanghai.
Tanda, for Moji.
Tchekam, for K. C. Wan.
Texas, for San Francisco.
Tonkin, for K. C. Wan.
Whitecrest, for Batavia.
Yeijun Maru, for Weihaiwei.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE
"CITY OF DELHI" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 9th May
"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 10th June

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
"CITY OF LILLE" via Suez Canal 10th May
"CITY OF SINGAPORE" via Suez Canal 14th June
"CITY OF MANDALAY" via Suez Canal 12th July

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
*"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	9th May, Noon	Saigon, Straits, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,144	11th May, Noon	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MOREA"	10,953	25th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London
*"LAHORE"	5,252	1st June	Mars., L'don., A'werp, R'dm, H'bug.
"DELTA"	8,097	8th June	Marseilles, London and Hull.
*"JEYPORE"	5,318	15th June	Mars., L'don., A'werp, R'dm, H'bug
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.
*"PERIM"	7,648	29th June	Marseilles and London
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Marseilles, London and Hull.
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	9th July	Straits, Colombo and Bombay
*"ALIPORE"	5,273	19th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"RANPURA"	16,601	20th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
*"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	2nd Aug.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MALWA"	10,980	17th Aug	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"MOREA"	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MANTUA"	10,946	28th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	2nd Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
*"ALIPORE"	5,273	9th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,128	12th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
*"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	23rd Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Oct.	Marseilles and London.

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	11th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st May	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	9th June	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	4th July	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	10th July	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

*"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th May, 11 a.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,956	31st May	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd Aug.	
"TANDA"	6,956	30th Aug.	

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

*"PERIM"	7,648	7th May, Noon	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"DELTA"	8,097	9th May, 4 p.m.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TALMA"	10,000	12th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka
*	—	14th May	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*"ROSSINGTON COURT"	—	21st May	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*"GURNA"	5,248	22nd May	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	24th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	5th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	7th June	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
*"TILSINGTON COURT"	—	10th June	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	10th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
*"ALIPORE"	5,273	19th June	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	19th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RANPURA"	16,601	21st June	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	5th July	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
*"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	6th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	19th July	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	2nd Aug.	do.
"TANDA"	6,959	6th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokahama
"MOREA"	10,953	16th Aug.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	30th Aug.	do.
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
*"ALIPORE"	5,273	11th Sept.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Shanghai.
*"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	25th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th Sept.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Oct.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Oct.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	9th Nov.	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
—	—	21st Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
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m.s. "CANTON" Loading about 19th May
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Australia & Manila	*Tai Ping*	7th May
Saigon	*Sphinx*	7th May
Japan	*Himalaya Maru* ...	7th May
Japan & Shanghai ...	*Athos II*	8th May
Shanghai & Swatow	*Siakiang* ...	8th May
Shanghai	*Kiddarpore* ...	8th May
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai ...	*Empress of Asia* ...	8th May
Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London, 15th-19th April) ...	*Hague Maru* ...	9th May
Europe via Suez (letters & papers) London, 11th April, & Parcels, 4th April	*Delta*	9th May
Straits	*Talma*	10th May
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai ...	*Pres. McKinley* ...	10th May
Japan & Shanghai	*Kalyan*	10th May
Manila	*Pres. Taft*	13th May
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai ..	*Pres. Hayes* ...	18th May

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date & Time
Hoihow...	*Dawkin*	Tuesday, 7th, 9.30 A M
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, *Egypt & *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 8th June ...	*Athos II* ...	*Kowloon P.O.* Reg. 10.00 A M Letters 1.00 P M *G.P.O.* Reg. 12.45 P M Letters 1.30 P M
Shanghai, Japan and EUROPE via Siberia	*Sphinx* ...	1.00 P M
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Tonkin*	1.00 P M
Swatow, *Amoy & *Foochow	*Hai Ning* ...	2.00 P M
Saigon	*Promise*	3.30 P M
Amoy	*Szechuen*	3.30 P M
Manila	*Pres. Taft* ...	4.30 P M
Formosa	*Benvorlich* ...	5.00 P M
Swatow...	*Waising*	5.00 P M
Manila, Australia (except places North of Brisbane) & New Zealand via Brisbane - due Brisbane, 25th May ...	*Himalaya Maru*	Reg. 5.00 P M
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 23rd May... ...	*Arafura* ...	Sat. 8th, 8.30 A M Par. 7th, 5.00 P M Reg. 8th, 8.45 A M Letters 9.30 A M
Bangkok	*Hermod*	Wednesday, 8th. 8.30 A M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Tean*	8.30 A M
Hoihow	*Kweiyang* ...	10.30 A M
Straits & Calcutta	*Kum Nang*	Parcels Noon Letters 1.00 P M
Manila & Java via Sourabaya	*Tjilaboet* ...	12.30 P M
Manila	*Empress of Asia* ...	3.30 P M
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Menado Maru* ...	Thursday, 9th. 8.30 P M
Sandakan	*Hinsang* ...	8.30 A M
Saigon	*Kidderpore* ...	10.30 A M
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia	*Delta*	2.30 P M
Amoy	*Kanchow*	3.30 P M
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	*Haiyang*	Friday, 10th. Noon *Kowloon P.O.* Par. 10th, 4.30 P M Reg. 11th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 8th June	*Kalyan* ...	Letters 10.00 A M *G.P.O.* Par. 10th, 5.00 P M Reg. 11th, 9.45 A M Letters 10.30 A M
Japan & *Victoria, B.C.—Ine Victoria, B.C., 4th June	*Ision*	Saturday, 11th, Reg. 9.15 A M Letters 10.00 A M
Manila	*Pres. McKinley* ..	4.30 P M
Swatow...	*Sinkiang*	5.00 P M
Amoy	*Anking*	5.00 P M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

LONDON SERVICE.
*"HECTOR" 15th May, Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.
"DIOMED" 28th May, Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Hamburg.
"AENEAS" 11th June, Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"GLAUCUS" 3rd June, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"CYCLOPS" 20th June, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"IXION" 11th May, Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAREUS" 1st June, Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.
"RHEXENOR" 8th May, New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"NELEUS" 5th June, New York, Boston & Baltimore.

INWARD SERVICE.
"LYCAON" 10th May, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MEDON" 19th May, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

PASSENGER SERVICE.
*"HECTOR" 15th May, Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"AENEAS" 11th June, Singapore, Marseilles & London.
*Sails at Daylight.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [8

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital$50,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid-up...$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £8,000,000
Silver$14,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors$20,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Court of Directors:
N. S. Brown, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. B. D. Beith. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. T. E. Pearce, Esq.
M. T. Johnson, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
B. Lander Lewis, Esq. J. P. Warren, Esq.
Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

Branches:—

Amoy	Iloilo	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kowloon	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sourabaya
Colombo	Lyons	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tokyo
Haiphong	Mukden	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	
Harbin	Peping	
Hongkew		

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms on which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 17th Apr., 1929. [26

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1927. [2

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
U.S. $3,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Total Resources in excess of U.S. $537,000,000.00.
D. M. BIGGAR,
29] Manager,

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorised Capital Gldrs. 150,000,000- (£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital...Gldrs. 80,000,000- (£6,666,670.)
Reserve Fund.....Gldrs. 40,000,000- (£3,333,333.)

Head Office:—Amsterdam.*
Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng*, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Jiddah, Djember, Djokjakarta*, The Hague*, Kobe; Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam*, Samarang*, Shanghai, Sibolga (Sumatra), Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden*.
*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers:—
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.
O. STEENSTRA,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th Aug., 1928. [34

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Currency.
Authorized Capital..$11,000,000
Paid-up Capital 8,664,200
Reserve Fund 850,000

Branches:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.

London Bankers:—
The Lloyds Bank, Ltd
Correspondents
In all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from $5 to $40.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
37] Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
Reserve Fund£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£3,000,000

AGENCIES & BRANCHES:

Alor Star (Malay States)	Hong Kong	Tongkah (Bhuket)
Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Semarang
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Kangsar	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Cawnpore	Kuala Pilah	Sourabaya
Cebu	Kuching	Taiping
Colombo	Madras	(F.M.S.)
Dairen	Manila	Tayoy
Delhi	Medan	Tientsin
Haiphong	New York	Tokyo
Hamburg	Peping	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Harbin (North Manchuria)	Peshawar	Zamboanga (Philippine Islands)

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE
(Incorporated in France).

Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.
Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

	Frs.
Capital, fully paid-up ...	50,000,000
Special Working Capital	50,000,000
Reserves	22,319,000

Branches:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Tourane	Quinhon	Hue
Thanh-hoa	Vinh	Pnom Penh
Peping	Shanghai	Tientsin
	Hong Kong	

Bankers:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.
San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
L. BERNIS,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 6th Aug., 1928.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:—
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest ...£1,612,047

Bankers:
The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Ipoh	New York
Batavia	Kandy	Penang
Bombay	Karachi	Port Louis
Calcutta	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius).
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle	Kuantan	Simla
Hong Kong	(Pahang)	Singapore
Howrah	Madras	Sourabaya

Hong Kong Branches:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, 12th April, 1929. [29

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

(Special authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital... $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 18,760,200.00
Reserve Fund 9,864,398.69

Head Office:—Peping.
Hong Kong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The Guaranty Trusty Co. of New York, The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.
SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [38



BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.102,000,000.00

Branches:

Bangkok	Hong Kong	Quinhon
Battambang	Hue	Saigon
Cantho	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Canton	Ndm-Dinh	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Thanhoa
Fort Bayard	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peping	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vinh
Hanoi	Pondicherry	Yunnanfu

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [32

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 105,500,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Alexandria	Honolulu	Rangoon
Batavia	Kai Yuen	Saigon
Bombay	Karachi	Soerabaya
Buenos Ayres	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	London	Seattle
Canton	Lyons	Semarang
Changchun	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manila	Singapore
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	Nagoya	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokyo
Hong Kong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Vladivostock	Peping	Tsingtao
	Rio de Janeiro	

(Temporarily closed).
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, 11th Mar., 1929. [35

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: Hong Kong.
No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	5,000,000
Reserve	1,500,000

Branches and Agencies:—

Batavia	London	Penang	Singapore
Bombay	Manila	Rangoon	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Melbourne	Saigon	Sydney
Canton	Nagasaki	San Francisco	Taipeh
Haiphong	New York		Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Seattle	Tokyo
Kobe	Paris	Semarang	
Kowloon	Peping	Shanghai	

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.
Kan Tong Po, Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, March 1st, 1929.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 6, 1929.
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer...	1/11⅜
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/11⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1212½
Credits, 4 months' sight	1287½
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	49
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	130¼
Bank Bills, on demand	
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	130¼
Bank Bills, on demand	
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	79
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—	
On demand	105¼
On Manila.—On demand...	95¼
On Singapore.—	
On demand	84¼
On Batavia.—On demand...	117¼
On Haiphong.—	
On demand	—
On Saigon.—On demand...	nom.
On Bangkok.—	
On demand	95¾
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	9.00
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	25 5/16

American Express Travelers Cheques

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one "l". The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."
Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.
Issued in G$10, G$20, G$50, and G$100, and £5, and £10 denominations—bound in a small, handy wallet and cost only ½ of 1 per cent.
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THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., Inc.
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.

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